

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE
NINETEEN - FORTY - THREE
YEARBOOK

THE 1943 YEARBOOK

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1944

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy
Major John L. Griffith
Professor William B. Owens

HONORARY SECRETARY-TREASURER

Professor Frank W. Nicolson

PRESIDENT

Professor Philip O. Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor,
New York University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Major John L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois

THE COUNCIL

The President and Secretary

Vice Presidents

Director John M. Harmon, Boston University, First District
Director William A. Reid, Colgate University, Second District
Dean A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina, Third District
Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, Fourth District
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District
Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist University, Sixth District
Professor O. L. Troxel, Colorado State College of Education, Seventh District
Professor John W. Olmsted, University of California at Los Angeles, Eighth District

Members at Large

Colonel L. McC. Jones, United States Military Academy
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia
Dean L. K. Neldinger, Dartmouth College
Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University
Dr. Harry A. Scott, Rice Institute
Captain Charles O. Humphreys, United States Naval Academy

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary

Acting Director Asa S. Bushnell Princeton University	Professor Karl E. Leib State University of Iowa
President T. J. Davies Colorado College	Director Ogden D. Miller Yale University
Director Clarence P. Houston Tufts College	Professor William B. Owens Stanford University
Director Wilbur C. Smith Tulane University	

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1944

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football

Robert H. Dunn, Swarthmore College, Chairman; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Editor; Nicholas Bawlf, Cornell University; Burnham N. Dell, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; J. H. Schroeder, University of California; George W. Dochet, Rutgers University.

Basketball

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, 6th District, Chairman; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; (1) Harold G. Olsen, Ohio State University, 4th District; (1) Forrest B. Cox, Colorado University, 7th District; (2) H. Jamison Swarts, University of Pennsylvania, 2nd District; (2) C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, 8th District; (3) George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, 5th District; (3) Wesley E. Fester, Wesleyan University, 1st District; (4) Norman W. Shepard, Davidson College, 3rd District.

Boxing

I. F. Toomey, University of California at Davis, Chairman; C. P. Schott, Penn State College; T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; Guy M. Sundt, University of Wisconsin; George E. Little, Rutgers University; Brig. Gen. E. J. McGaw, United States Military Academy; T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University; Lieut. Comdr. John A. Merriam, Jr., United States Coast Guard Academy, New London.

Fencing

Frank A. Riebel, Ohio State University, Chairman; Hugh V. Allesandrini, Columbia University; Jeno Gelaa, Hamilton College; René Peroy, Harvard University; Herman Hettinger, University of Pennsylvania.

Advisory Committee: A. A. Auerenheimer, University of Washington; George H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club; Clovis Deladrier, United States Naval Academy; Charles R. Schmitter, Michigan State College; Walter Langford, Notre Dame University; M. R. Garrett, University of Illinois.

Football

William J. Bingham, 1st District, Harvard University, Chairman; A. A. Stagg, College of the Pacific, Life Member; (1) H. W. Hughes, Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 7th District; (1) Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton University, 2nd District; (2) George Veenker, Iowa State College, 5th District; (3) W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology, 3rd District; (3) H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan, 4th District; (4) W. O. Hunter, University of Southern California, 8th District; (4) D. X. Bible, University of Texas, 6th District; E. C. Krieger, Ohio University, Athens, Member At Large, Secretary, 2410 A. I. U. Building, Columbus, 15, Ohio.

Gymnastics

Maximillian Younger, Temple University, Chairman; C. B. Hollingsworth, University of California at Los Angeles; C. G. Vavra, Colorado University; Ralph Piper, University of Minnesota; Hartley Price, University of Illinois; Chester Phillips, United States Naval Academy.

Advisory Committee: Harry Maloney, Stanford University; B. K. Cutler, University of Oregon; Ray Heidloff, University of Virginia.

Ice Hockey

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College, Chairman; Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota, Secretary; David A. Tirrell, Kent School, Editor; John Harmon, Boston University; R. F. Vaughn, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: J. Murray Murdoch, Yale University; Lt. Col. J. B. R. Hines, United States Military Academy; Clark Hodder, Harvard University; Harry Davis, University of California.

Lacrosse

Harry J. Rockefeller, Rutgers University, Chairman; Thomas Dent, Dartmouth College; C. G. Mallonee, Johns Hopkins University; William H. Moore III, United States Naval Academy; John Sim, Stevens Institute of Technology; Francis L. Kraus, Hobart College.

Advisory Committee: Frank W. Candee, Washington State College; Avery Blake, Swarthmore College; Robert Kesler, Exeter Academy.

Swimming

R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University, Chairman; Michael Peppe, Ohio State University; David Armbruster, State Uni-

versity of Iowa; William Bond, Washington State College; Fred Cady, University of Southern California; C. E. Foraythe, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: F. W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania; A. E. Eilers, Washington University; Ernst Brandsten, Stanford University; Radford McCormick, City College of New York; G. P. Doherty, University of Delaware; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Arthur Adamson, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Robert Muir, Williams College; John Miller, Mercersburg Academy; Niels Thorpe, University of Minnesota; E. M. McGilivray, University of Chicago.

Track

K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Chairman; (1) Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin, 4th District; (1) Emil von Elling, New York University, 2nd District; (2) G. L. Duke, Grinnell College, 6th District; (2) Dean Cromwell, University of Southern California, 8th District; (3) Fred D. Tootell, Rhode Island State College, 1st District; (3) Clyde Littlefield, The University of Texas, 6th District; (4) J. E. Irish, Colorado College, 7th District; (4) R. H. Moore, Louisiana State University, 3rd District.

Wrestling

R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Chairman; J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; E. G. Schroeder, State University of Iowa; Sherman Couch, University of Utah; C. J. Gallagher, Lafayette College; P. H. Quinlan, University of North Carolina; John Maxwell, Lehigh University; R. L. Carns, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: R. J. McLean, University of Texas; C. W. Mayser, Franklin and Marshall College; H. A. Stone, University of California; J. V. Hancock, Colorado State College of Education; B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College; Findley Collins, Michigan State College; Norman J. Daniels, Wesleyan University.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

GENERAL COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Basketball Play-offs and Final Game.)

H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Chairman.

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.
E. A. Kelleher, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

SELECTION COMMITTEES

District 1

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
Wesley E. Fosler, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Chairman.
Don S. White, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.
Ray Oosting, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

District 2

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia
Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. Chairman.
Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Howard G. Cann, New York University, New York, N. Y.

District 3

Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida
N. W. Shepard, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., Chairman.
Roy Mundorff, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
James Weaver, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Adolph Rupp, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

District 4

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota
Kenneth L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, Chairman.

Ben Van Aalst, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.
W. S. Chandler, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

District 5

Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma
Dr. H. H. King, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, Chairman.
Clyde E. McBride, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.
George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
A. E. Eilers, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

District 6

Texas, Arizona, Arkansas

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Chairman.
D. X. Bible, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
H. R. McQuillan, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.

District 7

Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana
Forrest B. Cox, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, Chairman.
R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
E. L. Romney, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Cache County, Utah.

District 8

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada
C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, Chairman.
Everett S. Dean, Stanford University, Stanford University, California.
Lieutenant George Ziegenfuss, St. Mary's Pre-Flight School, Moraga, California.

A. B. Nixon, New York University, Manager, Eastern Play-Off and Final Game.

R. E. Peters, Kansas City, Missouri, Manager, Western Play-Off.

TENNIS COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Paul Bennett, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.
Charles S. Garland, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. D. A. Penick, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

William C. Ackerman, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California.

Emmet Paré, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

GOLF COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Golf Tournament)

James Hagan, University of Pittsburgh, Chairman.

Ted Payseur, Northwestern University.

Reverend George Holderith, University of Notre Dame.

T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University.

Representative from the Host Institution.

COMMITTEE ON ELIGIBILITY

(Eligibility questions arising in connection with the various N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments are referred to this committee.)

Thomas E. French, Ohio State University.

H. C. Willett, University of Southern California.

Representative from the Host Institution.

SMALL COLLEGE COMMITTEE

Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, Chairman.

Thurston J. Davies, Colorado College.

C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College.

J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: THEIR PRESIDENTS

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass., Chester S. McGown.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Stanley King.
Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Clifton D. Gray.
Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, S. J.
Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills.
Brown University, Providence, R. I., Henry M. Wriston.
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., James B. Conant.
Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., Very Rev. J. R. N. Maxwell, S. J.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton.

Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Hugh P. Baker.

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Samuel S. Stratton.

Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., Carl S. Ell.

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., J. M. Thomas.

Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Carl R. Woodward.

Springfield College (International Y. M. C. A. College) Springfield,

Mass., E. M. Best.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Arthur H. Hughes, Acting President

Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Leonard Carmichael.

United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Rear Ad-

miral James Pinz, Superintendent.

University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., Albert N. Jorgensen.

University of Maine, Orono, Me., Arthur A. Hauck.

University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Fred Engelhardt.

University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., John Schaff Millis.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Victor L. Butterfield.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., James P. Baxter, 3rd.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Rear Admiral W. T.

Cluverius.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Charles Seymour.

Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., J. Nelson Norwood.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., John Richie Schulta.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Harry S. Rogers.

Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. T. J. Coughlin, S. J.

Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., John A. Rosa, Jr.

Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., Everett N. Case.

College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Harry N. Wright.

Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Edmund E. Day.

Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., George P. Bea.

Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., Very Rev. Raymond V. Kirk.

Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon,

S. J.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Theodore August

Distler.

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., Henry W. A. Hanson.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., W. H. Cowley.

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., Felix Morley.
 Hobart College, Geneva, New York, John Milton Potter.
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y., Leonard Bliss Job.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., William M. Lewis.
 La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. Brother Emilian, F.S.C.
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., Clement C. Williams.
 Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa., Richard T. Parsons.
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y., Rev. Brother A. Victor, F.S.C.
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., Levering Tyson.
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Harry W. Chase, Chancellor.
 Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Very Rev. Joseph M. Noonan, C.M.
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Col. Frank K. Hyatt.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Ralph D. Hetsel.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., Harold W. Doids.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. J., Livingston W. Houston, Executive Vice-President.
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., Robert C. Clothier.
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y., Very Rev. Wm. J. Mahoney, C. M.
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa., Very Rev. Thomas J. Love, S.J.
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., Millard H. Jencks.
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa., Chas. S. Swope.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., H. N. Davis.
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., Rev. G. Morris Smith.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., John W. Nason.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., William P. Tolley, Chancellor.
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Robert L. Johnson.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Dixon R. Fox.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Major General Francis B. Wilby, U. S. A., Superintendent.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hallihen.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Thomas S. Gates.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Alan C. Valentine.
 Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. E. V. Stanford.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Charles E. Lawall.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., Robert Ferguson Galbreath.

Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Luther N. Duncan.
 Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C., B. B. Dougherty.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Most Rev. Joseph M. Corrigan.
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La., Gerard Banks, Asst. to the Pres.
 Citadel, The, Charleston, S. C., General Charles F. Summerall.
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., Robert Franklin Poole.
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., John Edwin Pomfret.
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., John Rood Cunningham.
 Duke University, Durham, N. C., Robert Lee Flowers.
 Furman University, Greenville, S. C., John L. Pyle.
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J.
 George Washington University, Washington, D. C., Cloyd Heck Marvin.
 Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Marion L. Brittain.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., Marceal W. Johnson.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Isaiah Bowman.
 King College, Bristol, Tenn., R. T. L. Liston.
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., Campbell B. Hodges.
 Mississippi State College, State College, Miss., G. D. Humphrey.
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., J. W. Harrison, Dean of Administration.
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La., Joel L. Fletcher.
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., Rufus C. Harris.
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Frederick D. Patterson.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral John H. Beardsall, U. S. N., Superintendent.
 University of Alabama, University, Ala., Raymond R. Paty.
 University of Baltimore, Md., Theodore Halbert Wilson.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Harmon W. Caldwell, Chancellor.
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., H. L. Donovan.
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., H. C. Byrd.
 University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., B. F. Ashe.
 University of Mississippi, University, Miss., Alfred B. Butts, Chancellor.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Frank P. Graham.
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., J. R. McKissick.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Alex. Guerry, Chancellor.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., James D. Hoskins.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., John L. Newcomb.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., O. C. Carmichael, Chancellor.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Lieut. General C. E. Kilbourne, Superintendent.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Julian A. Burruss.
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., Thurman D. Kitchin.
 Washington College, Chestertown, Md., Gilbert W. Mend.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Francis P. Gaines.
 Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky., Paul L. Garrett.
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., Fred G. Holloway.
 Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Mother M. Agatha.

Fourth District

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, E. G. Mason.
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, Bradley Tyrrell, President.
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, Frank J. Prout.
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton.
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., M. O. Ross.
 Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Charles L. Anasch.
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Kenneth I. Brown.
 DePaul University, Chicago, Ill., Very Rev. M. J. O'Connell, C.M.
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., C. E. Wildman.
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., R. W. Fairchild.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., Herman B. Wells.
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul L. Thompson.
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, Raymond M. Clark, Acting Pres.
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Gordon K. Chalmers.
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill., Rev. Joseph M. Egan, S. J.
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., Rev. R. C. McCarthy, S. J.
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Alfred H. Upham.

Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., John Hannah.
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., John M. Munson.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Franklyn B. Snyder.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Ernest H. Wilkins.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Howard L. Bevia.
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, W. S. Gamertsfelder.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Herbert J. Burgetahler.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott.
 State Teachers College, Superior, Wisconsin, Robert C. Williams.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Robert M. Hutchins.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Raymond Walters.
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. Charles H. Cloud, S.J.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Arthur C. Willard.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Alexander G. Ruthven.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Walter C. Coffey.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C.
 University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, Philip C. Nash.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., C. A. Dykstra.
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., O. P. Kretzmann.
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, Frank Hugh Sparks.
 Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, Warren E. Row.
 Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill., Frank A. Beu.
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul V. Sangren.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Winfred G. Leutner.

Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Charles A. Anderson.
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Russell D. Cole.
 Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr., Very Rev. Thomas S. Bowdern, S.J.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Henry G. Harmon.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, Samuel N. Stevens.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Charles E. Friley.
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, Malcom Price.
 Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., M. S. Eisenhower.
 Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., Uel W. Lamkin.
 Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla., Henry G. Bennett.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. P. J. Holloran, S.J.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Virgil M. Hancher.
 Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri, M. Earle Collins.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., D. W. Malott, Chancellor.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., F. A. Middlebush.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., C. S. Boucher, Chancellor.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., Joseph A. Brandt.
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., Clarence I. Pontius.
 Washburn Municipal University of Topeka, Topeka, Kans., Bryan S. Stoffer.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., G. R. Throop, Chancellor.

Sixth District

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Pat M. Neff.
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Umphrey Lee.
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, F. C. Bolton, Acting Pres.
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, M. E. Sadler.

Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, Clifford B. Jousa.
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., Alfred Atkinson.
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., Arthur M. Harding.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, Homer P. Rainey.
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas, Joseph Abner Hill.

Seventh District

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Franklin S. Harris.
 Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Roy M. Green.
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., Dr. Charlie Brown Hershey, Acting President.
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., Melville Fuller Coolbaugh.
 Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo., George Willard Franier.
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., R. R. Renne, Acting President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., R. G. Gustavson.
 University of Denver, Denver, Colo., Ben M. Cherrington, Chancellor.
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M., James F. Zimmerman.
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, Leroy E. Cowles.
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, J. L. Morrill.
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, Elmer G. Peterson.

Eighth District

College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, Tully C. Knoler.
 Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal., Frank W. Thomas.
 George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Cal., Hugh M. Tiner.
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, Rev. Francis J. Altman, S.J.
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont., C. W. Leaphart, Acting President.
 Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, Remsen Du Bois Bird.
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., A. L. Strand.
 San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal., Thomas W. MacQuarrie.
 Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Donald B. Tresidder, Chancellor.
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland.
 University of California, Robert G. Sprout.
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.
 College of Agriculture, Davis, Cal.
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, Harrison C. Dale.
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Donald M. Erb.
 University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal., Rev. William J. Dunne, S. J.
 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Chas. J. Walsh, S. J.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., E. B. von Kleinsmid.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Lee Paul Sieg.

ALLIED MEMBERS

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arizona S.T.C. (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona S.T.C. (Tempe)	University of Arizona
Hardin-Simmons University	University of New Mexico
New Mexico A. & M. College	West Texas Teachers College
Texas College of Mines	

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Municipal University of Wichita
St. Benedict's College	Southwestern College

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Polytechnic Institute
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia State College
North Carolina College	Virginia Union University
Morgan State College	West Virginia State College

Dixie Conference, comprising:

Howard College	Southwestern
Mercer University	Spring Hill College
Mississippi College	University of Chattanooga
Mississippi College	Loyola University

Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bethany College	Kansas Wesleyan University
Bethel College	Ottawa University
College of Emporia	McPherson College
Baker University	

Lone Star Conference, comprising:

East Texas State Teachers College	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
North Texas State Teachers College	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College
Sam Houston State Teachers College	West Texas State Teachers College

Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Albright College	Lehigh University
Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Dickinson College	Pennsylvania Military College
Drexel Institute	Princeton University
Franklin and Marshall College	Rutgers University
Gettysburg College	Stevens Institute
Haverford College	Susquehanna University
Johns Hopkins University	Swarthmore College
Juniata College	Ursinus College
Lafayette College	Washington College
Lebanon Valley College	Western Maryland College

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Coe College	Lawrence College
Cornell College	Munmouth College
Grinnell College	Ripon College

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	St. Louis University
Drake University	Tulsa University
Oklahoma A. & M. College	Washington University

Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Brigham Young University	University of Colorado
Colorado State College	University of Utah
Utah State Agricultural College	University of Wyoming

Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Idaho	Willamette University
Whitman College	College of Puget Sound
Linfield College	Pacific University

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

Southern Conference, comprising:

The Citadel	Davidson College
Clemson College	George Washington University
Duke University	College of William and Mary
University of Maryland	University of South Carolina
North Carolina State College	University of Virginia
University of North Carolina	Virginia Military Institute
Furman University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Wake Forest College	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Morehouse College	Florida A. & M. College
Morris Brown College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Fisk University
Talladega College	Le Moyne College
Tuskegee Institute	S. Carolina A. & M. College
Lane College	Xavier University
Clark University	Fort Valley State College
Benedict College	Alabama A. & M. College

Southeastern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	Louisiana State University
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Mississippi A. & M. College
University of Florida	University of Mississippi
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bishop College	Southern University
Wiley College	Prairie View State Normal College
Texas College	
Langston University	Arkansas State College

Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arlene Christian College	St. Edwards University
Austin College	Southwestern University
Daniel Baker College	Trinity University
Howard Payne College	Texas Wesleyan College
McMurry College	

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

National Association of Football Commissioners.

**THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
REPORT OF THE YEAR 1943**

Instead of following the usual order of reporting the business sessions first and the addresses later, the order is being reversed for this year, since President Badger's report fully explains the omission of the annual meeting. The reports of the meetings held by the Executive Committee follow. Editor's Note.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1943

IT WILL be recalled that last year for the first time since the organization of our Association in 1905, it was decided not to hold the customary annual convention because of the government's request that as little strain as possible be put upon travel facilities, already overtaxed by the requirements of the armed forces, and by increased industrial production, related to the war efforts. Instead, a meeting was held in New York City on December 29 and 30, 1942, attended only by our officers, Executive Committee members, chairmen of our rules and games committees, several representatives of the armed forces and a few representatives from nearby member institutions—a group totaling approximately forty-five.

With travel demands further intensified this year, it seemed wise, not only to dispense with the regular annual convention, but also any modification of it. Consequently, the Executive Committee with its relatively small membership is meeting to transact the business of the Association. It is hoped that our member institutions will understand the circumstances and concur in the decision, notice of which was sent by our secretary to all members in a letter dated December 8, 1942. The Executive Committee will receive, and take action upon, the lists of nominations submitted by the Committee to Nominate Officers and the Committee to Nominate Rules and Games Committees which will be presented by Professor Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College and Professor Thomas E. French, the respective chairmen.

I believe no one will dispute the statement that the year 1943 was the most difficult one in the history of intercollegiate athletics for those concerned with their administration and control. It called for the making of many adjustments, and for the drafting of policies and plans, very often with only the most meager information at our disposal. This

was particularly true early in 1943, before the army and navy announced the full details of their educational programs, making use of the facilities of so many of our colleges and universities.

In all of this relationship between the educational programs of the armed forces and our institutions, no brighter pages will be written in the records than those recording the accomplishments of our athletic associations and our departments of physical education and athletics in throwing their programs and their staffs into the breach, to hold the line for sports and for physical fitness.

A year ago in my report to the Association in commenting upon the general state of uncertainty facing the colleges and universities and with particular reference to intercollegiate sports, I stated:

"These institutions face an unprecedented number of difficulties and uncertainties to which no man can give answer this day. As integrated departments or subdivisions of these institutions, we are in a like predicament with respect to our operations. Similarly, our association is in the same quandary. We do know that the intercollegiate sports programs of the colleges and our association's own program of championship meets and tournaments face factors of man power, finance, and transportation, even though basically they contribute to furnishing college undergraduates the very training which contributes directly to the making of the world's finest soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, and industrial leaders. I am sure that, to a man, we believe, without prejudice and unselfishly, that college sports should be continued, provided it is humanly possible to carry on in the face of financial, transportation, and manpower difficulties. I am equally sure that none of us predicates his thinking upon a selfish or stubborn determination to carry on intercollegiate sports, in this world crisis, just for the sake of preserving an unbroken continuity of the sports themselves. Service that they may render is the sole basis for their continuation, and I hope and trust that this service may be recognized for the true inherent values it possesses as proved by the record."

I am certain that no one can dispute the fact that this desire to be of service to the war effort along the lines I indicated a year ago has been the motivating force in our intercollegiate sports programs and will so continue to be. I think we have every reason to be proud of the extent to which these programs of sport, both intercollegiate and intramural, have been maintained, and equally proud of the contributions they have made in preparing our athletes for service to their country.

In considering the hundreds of colleges and universities in this country, only a small percentage of them have found it necessary to abandon their sports programs entirely. In fact, a considerable number have intensified and expanded these programs, particularly on the intramural basis. No college or university that I know of has gladly or with a sigh of relief "thrown up the sponge" on intercollegiate and intramural sports. In this whole situation, the determining factors have been funds, space and man power to maintain competitive sports programs. Most certainly, no one should be critical of a college forced to give up its sports program for lack of funds to finance it. Similarly, space and facility inroads made by the physical training programs of the armed forces at some institutions have forced either the cancellation of sports programs or curtailment of them. In such instances, without question, all possible means were exhausted before such a decision was reached.

By and large, not only was the vast majority of our colleges able to retain their sports programs in full or in part, but also conference and league competition was maintained during 1943 in championship events upon a remarkably high scale of both volume and quality of competition. As the war goes on, however, the quality of athletic performance may lessen, but the spirit of competitive effort will blaze as brightly as ever. This has already been demonstrated in the play of those teams manned solely by youthful civilian students during the past few months.

It will be recalled that our Association last year decided to proceed with the holding of its several championship meets and tournaments, wherever it proved feasible to do so. Despite the difficulties of war-time conditions, we were able to conduct with marked success seven of our ten events. These championships included basketball, boxing, cross country, golf, swimming, tennis and track and field. The championships in fencing, gymnastics and wrestling were not held. In these instances the committees in charge felt that a sufficient list of entries would not be forthcoming to make them truly representative of our national scope. It is interesting to note that, in those events which were conducted, the geographical representation was excellent and, while the number of entries was smaller than in normal times, the performances were quite up to standard. Full particulars about the meets and tournaments will be found in the interesting reports on them carried on later pages of our Yearbook.

May I take this opportunity to express, not only my personal thanks, but also those of our entire membership to the rules and games committees' chairmen and their asso-

ciates who carried out their responsibilities so ably in the face of great difficulties. Similarly, may I thank those member colleges and universities which placed their hospitality and their facilities at our disposal, when they acted as hosts or sponsors for our meets and tournaments.

Special mention should be made of the fact that our Executive Committee voted to accept an invitation from the American Red Cross to assist in their 1943 fund campaign through the participation by the winner and runner-up of our basketball tournament in a basketball double-header at Madison Square Garden in New York City on April 1, 1943, played against similar teams from the tournament conducted by the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Committee. A handsome total of \$30,909.98 was raised for this worthy cause. Incidentally, both of our teams were victorious, namely, the University of Wyoming and Georgetown University. The Red Cross presented a scroll to our Association in appreciation of the services rendered.

I think it is of special importance that, in this report, I should note, at least briefly, the main points of contact which our Association has had during the year with army and navy officials, with respect to intercollegiate sports and their relationship to the educational programs, instituted by these services in the colleges and universities. It will be recalled that, at our annual meeting held December 29 and 30, 1942, in New York City, a special resolutions committee, comprised of President Thurston J. Davies of Colorado College, (now serving as Lieutenant Colonel, U.S.M.C.R.) Chairman; Professor Karl E. Leib of the State University of Iowa and Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer of the University of Pennsylvania submitted a resolution in statement form which was unanimously adopted. For your convenience, I present the resolution at this point:

"The member institutions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association have been ready, since the beginning of the war, to contribute all of their athletic and physical education equipment and staffs to the war effort in whatever manner they may be requested, and desire only that they be used in as complete and effective a way as possible.

"Statements of officers in the armed forces indicate that competitive sports, both intercollegiate and intramural, have developed in our college athletes, qualities which have made them better leaders and better fighters. This is borne out by the experience within the various institutions in the records of their alumni and undergraduates in the services.

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association, therefore, makes the following recommendations:

"1. That the officers in charge of the training programs already in, and shortly to be put in, our universities and colleges be strongly urged to permit members of the services in training in the institutions to participate in team sports along with regular college students, wherever the organization of the training program permits it.

"2. That the member colleges of the National Collegiate Athletic Association preserve the values to the armed services already demonstrated in competitive sport, by continuing programs of intercollegiate sport, wherever the facilities and equipment permit, and wherever such competition is consistent with the limitation imposed by the war effort.

"3. Since more informal and less highly organized intercollegiate sports programs will be necessary, colleges are urged to study the further development of athletic relations with institutions in close geographical range, and to increase, wherever possible, the number of men and teams in each sport for whom the challenge and stimulus of such intercollegiate competition are available.

"4. To the end that these recommendations may be made effective in the development of sports programs in war time, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its member institutions, stands ready to make its facilities and personnel completely available as a part of the training and sports programs."

You will note that this resolution covers, not only reference to the army and navy programs in its Point 1, but also in Points 2-4 outlines a policy for our member institutions with respect to their sports programs. Since, already in this report, I have commented at some length upon the admirable way in which our colleges have maintained intercollegiate and intramural sports, I shall confine myself, at this point, largely to the army and navy program aspect. With respect to the resolution or statement as a whole, however, may I say simply that it constitutes the best written expression I have seen on the whole subject of college and university sports relationship to the war. The committee deserves great credit for the simplicity of the style employed, and for the clarity and sincerity of statement used in outlining the basic policies involved.

At the time the resolution was adopted, instructions were given, that not only it be publicized and copies sent to our member colleges, which was done, but also the officers of our Association be instructed to see that the provisions of the resolution were discussed with the appropriate officers of the army and navy. Consequently, directly following the conclusion of the annual meeting, I selected President Davies and Asa S. Rushnell, acting director of athletics at Princeton

University, to serve with me as a committee to carry out these instructions.

The three of us conferred in Washington with appropriate high officials of both the army and the navy early in January, at a time when the educational programs of both services in their co-operative ventures with the colleges were in the process of formation. We were given an extremely cordial and attentive reception. Admiration and endorsement were expressed for the important contributions made by the intercollegiate sports programs in training men for war service. At the time of our first conferences, however, no one could give us definite assurances that both army and navy trainees in the college programs would be permitted to engage in intercollegiate athletics. Your committee stressed the point, and this was thoroughly understood and duly appreciated by the officials consulted, namely, that the colleges were offering their athletic facilities and their trained athletic and physical training staffs to help prepare college undergraduates and trainees from the army and the navy to be better fighting men and that there was no motivation springing from a desire to preserve the status quo of intercollegiate athletics.

I think it is fair to say that your committee returned from Washington with the feeling that, unless some unforeseen factor arose to prevent it, intercollegiate athletic competition would be permitted both army and navy trainees in the army specialized training program and the navy college training program, then about to be instituted. This feeling represented purely the committee's own conclusion. May I repeat that no one in Washington offered us any guarantee on this score.

You are all familiar with the final outcome. Under the navy plan, their trainees were allowed to compete while the army decided otherwise. The primary reason advanced by the army was that its program did not permit of time for such competition. Your committee made subsequent trips to Washington, to follow up the matter with army officials, although the full membership of the committee was not always available for the purpose. The reception accorded us was always as cordial and attentive as in the case of our first visit, but our efforts to have the army reconsider its decision were unavailing.

Despite suggestions, made to us from sources outside the armed services, that we join hands with this or that group concerned with efforts to bring about a change in the army's policy, we decided against taking any such step. Above all else, we felt it would be inadvisable to launch a press campaign or join any pressure group. We had enjoyed cordial

relations throughout our discussions and wished to preserve this relationship. Those officials in charge of the army specialized training program have promised to advise us and to consult with us in the event a change of policy is considered. To date, we have received no word that any change is contemplated. At no time has your committee lost faith or receded one step from its belief in the basic statement of faith in the training values, for fighting this war, inherent in intercollegiate athletic competition. We held, and still hold, that, if under the present schedule of hours in the army's program there is not time for intercollegiate athletic competition, then the necessary adjustments should be made to permit it for the well-being and for the furtherance of training of the army trainees in college.

As I write these lines, reports are appearing on the sports pages of the press of the football bowl games, being played at this time by men in our army and navy stationed in far away Iceland, Alaska, Egypt, Algeria, Ireland, England and elsewhere. Many of these men were trained in college sports. Sports were good for them in their undergraduate days, and they are good for them now at the very battlefronts.

All of us thrill with pride at the records of valor and achievement being made by college athletes, now serving with the armed forces. Their numbers are legion. Undoubtedly, all of you have received letters, such as have I from men of this type, paying tribute to the part in their exploits played by their athletic competitive experience. We take pride, likewise, in the large number of men from our coaching staffs who are serving with marked success with the various armed services. Similarly, the present operating staffs of coaches on our campuses are doing an important work in the training of our civilian students and navy trainees, and also, in many cases, in the physical training programs for army trainees.

In accordance with the policy laid down by our Executive Committee in September, 1942, and reaffirmed at our annual meeting in December, 1942, for the freezing of sports rules for the duration of the war, as far as feasible, and for the minimizing of rules committee meetings during this period, rules changes have been few, and rules committee meetings have been reduced to one or two exceptional cases where, as he was authorized to do in cases of stress, your president saw fit to grant permission.

During the past summer, the Federal Security Agency, Division of Physical Fitness, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, by Executive authorization dated February 24, 1942, was authorized "to develop policies and programs designed to stimulate the promotion among individ-

uals of all ages of an interest in the improvement of their health and physical condition." This instruction was amplified in Administrative Order #12, April 29, 1943, creating the Committee on Physical Fitness. Major John L. Griffith, our secretary-treasurer, and Asa S. Bushnell of our Executive Committee are serving on the committee. The committee, at a meeting held on June 16, 1943, voted to establish a national council on physical fitness, "to serve in an advisory capacity to the committee on matters pertaining to the national promotion of physical fitness for civilians and to bring problems involving physical fitness before the committee." Various organizations were accorded membership on the council. I should like to report that, in this connection, I have been representing our association on the council in my capacity as your president.

The Association suffered very real losses this past year from the ranks of our active workers in the deaths from illness of Walter R. Okeson and William G. Crowell, both of whom had served for many years on our Football Rules Committee in their respective positions as chairman and District II representative. The loss of these men will be keenly felt. The work of this rules committee is of great importance in its bearing upon the sport with which it is concerned. The contributions made to football by Mr. Okeson throughout the long period of his chairmanship were of particular significance. He combined rare execution ability with a thorough knowledge of, and love for, the game.

Almost at the outset of this report, I referred to the fact that many difficult problems were faced during 1943 in the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics, due to the adjustments which had to be made, growing out of conditions arising from the war, and commented upon the splendid work which had been accomplished in solving many of these problems. We shall, undoubtedly, continue to face further difficulties during the balance of the war's duration. I would hope that, when the peace comes, we may carry over into our conduct of intercollegiate athletics many of the values which have been derived from this period of difficult administration.

It seems to me to be perfectly clear that one thing, we should do now, is plan for the future. Based both upon the developments, which took place upon the conclusion of World War I, and upon all present indications, it would seem as though there will be a tremendous upswing in intercollegiate sports, following the conclusion of the present war. We must be prepared to face this upswing, and to see that policies and plans are adopted, to prevent the encroachment of undesirable features.

Of late, we have been forced to modify programs and to adopt economics which in most instances are wholesome and good. We have been forced to weed out extravagant practices which crept in during the past two decades. It would be most unfortunate, if we were to forget the lessons which we have learned during the past twelve months. There is a distinct obligation on the part of the colleges, to see to it that they are prepared to meet the challenge which will inevitably come to intercollegiate athletics upon the war's conclusion, and to take care that sports policies be kept in line with those fine standards which should be synonymous with all for which college and university training stands.

I should like, in closing my report, to express my gratitude for the help, given to me in my administration during the past year and for the services, rendered to the Association, to Major John L. Griffith, secretary-treasurer, to the members of the Executive Committee and the Council, and to the chairmen of all rules and games committees whose tasks are always more formidable than is generally understood.

The Executive Committee Meeting

Hotel Sherman, Chicago

June 10 and 11, 1943

A MEETING of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Executive Committee, called by President P. O. Badger, was held in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, June 10 and 11, 1943. Those present were Philip O. Badger, President, Clarence P. Houston, Karl E. Leib, Wilbur Smith, and John L. Griffith, Secretary-Treasurer. Absent — W. B. Owens, Ogden D. Miller, T. J. Davies and Ann S. Bushnell.

President Badger gave a report on the basketball tournament which was held in Madison Square Garden and the Red Cross Game, that is, the game between the winners of the two tournaments, the proceeds of which were given to the Red Cross. The amount of money turned over to the American Red Cross as a result of the basketball game held in the Garden on April 1st was \$26,211.18. In addition to the gate receipts realized from this game, an amount of \$1,665.50 was raised from the auction of the game ball conducted by Carl Waite. This made a total contribution of \$30,909.98.

Considerable time was spent in discussing a problem that is facing many of the Association members who find it difficult to pay dues during the war and yet who would like to continue as members of the Association after the war is ended. It was suggested that the secretary, communicating with such institutions, point out that the organization does not wish to work any hardships on its members, but at the same time it is attempting to continue its work of carrying on its educational job, of making and publishing the rules, and of conducting the various meets and tournaments.

It was suggested further that the secretary explain to the institutions which find it necessary to withdraw from membership in the Association temporarily, because of financial difficulties, that the Executive Committee will recommend that, following the war, if these institutions wish to take up their former memberships, they not be charged back dues.

The Committee authorized the Middletown Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank where \$1991.12 of Association money is deposited to designate the treasurer of the National Collegiate Athletic Association as the proper person to sign checks withdrawing part or all of said funds.

Further, it was suggested that, since the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank pays $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest, we leave the money that is now in the bank where it is and deposit from the Association checking account as much more money as the bank would be willing to take on a savings basis. (Note: The bank will accept \$1,000 more and consequently the treasurer has deposited that amount to the N.C.A.A. account, which means that our savings account in the Middletown bank is now \$2991.12.)

It was suggested further that the treasurer deposit a total of \$5,000 in savings banks or buy short term government securities. Since \$1,000 has already been deposited with the Middletown bank, this means that the treasurer is authorized to deposit \$4,000 or purchase short term government securities to that amount.

President Badger explained to the committee the work that he, Mr. Bushnell and President Davies did in the matter of presenting the resolution which was adopted at the convention last December to the army and navy men in Washington. This was a very complete and enlightening report and all of the members of the Executive Committee remarked that we were fortunate in having had the matters in question handled by President Badger in the able way in which he handled them.

The committee members met informally and socially with the coaches who were in Chicago for the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track Meet at the residence of K. L. Wilson, Wilmette, Illinois. At this meeting President Badger addressed the coaches and explained many of the questions that the officers and members of the Executive Committee had been discussing.

The matter of the settlement of the 1942 National Collegiate Athletic Association Golf Tournament was discussed and President Badger and Professor Houston met with "Chick" Evans and at a different time with his brother, Eliot Evans. The matter was later settled by payment of the deficit on the meet to the amount of \$410.04 by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

It was reported that the various meets and tournaments held this year were highly successful. Some of the following were held before the meeting of the Executive Committee and the others a short time afterwards.

The boxing tournament held under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wisconsin, drew the class of the college boxers of the country. Mr. Stuhldreher, who managed the meet, was able to pay the expenses of all of the contestants and coaches as well as the general ex-

penses of the meet and to turn over to the Association approximately \$1,000.

The swimming meet which was held under the auspices of Ohio State University, March 26 and 27, attracted eighty-one contestants representing twenty-one colleges and universities. In addition to paying all of the expenses of the meet, including the cost of medals, Mr. St. John, director of athletics at Ohio State University, turned over to the Association \$81.03.

The final reports of the tennis, golf, and track meets are not at hand, but a few important items may be reported. One hundred and thirteen men competed as representatives of thirty-nine colleges and universities in the track meet and seventy of these men won places. The meet, as usual, was national in scope and attracted teams from Washington, Southern California, Stanford, California, Texas, Rice, Tulane, Virginia, New York University, Fordham, etc. The University of Southern California won their tenth consecutive National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament with forty-six points; California second with thirty-nine points; Rice third with thirty-six points; New York University fourth with thirty-two points; and Minnesota fifth with thirty-one points. Mr. Wilson, who very ably managed the meet, reports that he will be able to pro-rate something like \$1,000 to defray the expenses of the visiting athletes.

The tennis tournament which was managed by Paul Bennett, chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tennis Committee, attracted fifty men from twenty-two universities. In this meet also, representatives came from distant points. Among the entries were the University of Washington, California, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Stanford, Florida, Tulane, Swarthmore, etc. The meet will undoubtedly be self-supporting.

In golf, sixty-nine competing for twenty-three universities represented, for the most part, the top-flight players of the colleges of the country. Yale won the team match with Michigan second and Louisiana State University third. Wallace Ulrich of Carlton College won the individual prize. The meet was self-supporting as the entry fees promise to take care of the expenses.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Executive Committee Meeting **WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1944**

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at eleven forty-five o'clock at the Hotel Billmore, New York, New York, the president of the Association, Professor Philip O. Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor, New York University, presiding.

The following were present at this session: Major John L. Griffith, Secretary-Treasurer; Acting Director Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton University; Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College; Professor Karl E. Leib, State University of Iowa; Director Ogden D. Miller, Yale University; Professor William B. Owens, Stanford University; and Professor Thomas A. French, Ohio State University, Chairman of Committee on Committees.

The president's report (as printed on the preceding pages) was read and accepted.

The secretary gave the following report:

There are at present 210 active members, one associate member, 17 allied members, and one affiliated member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, making a total of 229 members in comparison with 216 members at this time last year.

The following new members were added in 1943: Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania; Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana; Superior State Teachers College, Superior, Wisconsin; College of the Pacific, Stockton, California.

Columbus University, Washington, D. C. resigned from the Association, and several institutions dropped their athletics for the duration of the war, but it is our understanding that they wish to continue as active members when the war ends.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held June 10 and 11 in Chicago. (The minutes of this meeting appear on page 26 of the *Yearbook*.)

In accordance with our custom of keeping our mailing lists up to date, all member institutions were contacted for the names and addresses of their presidents, faculty representatives and athletic directors.

The secretary has kept in touch with the chairmen of the rules and games committees, and the Association rules and

regulations, affecting the conduct of the tournaments, and the financial report blanks have been sent to these chairmen.

Following the secretary's formal report, which was accepted, a few items regarding minor changes in the annual publication were discussed. With the omission of an annual meeting and hence no proceedings to report, the publication takes the title this year of *The 1943 Yearbook*.

Instead of setting aside a special chapter for the golf, tennis and cross-country tournament reports, it was agreed by the Executive Committee that the chapter on Reports of Rules Committees is to be titled Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees, and all reports are to appear in alphabetical order. Following a discussion as to the advisability of including the Constitution and By Laws in the *Yearbook*, each year, it was the consensus of the committee that this be done (See Appendix II).

Upon the reading of the treasurer's report, as printed in Appendix I, Clarence Houston moved the appointment of a C. P. A. to audit the Association's financial records. Asa Bushnell seconded the motion. The motion was carried.

Asa Bushnell moved that the treasurer's report be accepted, subject to the audit. With a second by Ogden Miller, the motion was carried.

Following the appointment of a Resolutions Committee, composed of Karl Leib, chairman, William B. Owens and Ogden Miller, the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

JANUARY 5, 1944

The meeting convened at two thirty o'clock, the president presiding. In addition to those present at the morning session, were Wilbur Smith, detained from the morning session by train delay, and two invited guests Carl P. Schott of Penn State and Roy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania.

Following a discussion regarding the conduct of National Collegiate Athletic Association tournaments, Ogden Miller suggested the following statement, to be inserted as Section 3 in the Tournament Regulations and to be printed on all entry blanks for all National Collegiate Athletic Association tournaments or meets.

"The tournament or meet committee conducting any National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament or meet may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any tournament or meet to the end that the com-

petition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved."

A motion for adoption was made by Karl Leib and seconded by Asa Bushnell. The motion was carried.

Roy Mercer explained the organization of the National Council on Physical Education and Athletics, the idea of which originated in the College Physical Education Association in December 1940. The following resolution, adopted by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation states the purpose of the Council:

"In the interest of better understanding and closer integration and fusion of activities, it was recommended that the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, in conjunction with the College Physical Education Association, initiate the formation of a joint committee with representatives from selected national organizations engaged in the promotion of various phases of health and physical education, including athletics and recreation in schools, colleges and out-of-school groups."

After a full discussion upon the invitation to join the Council, Asa Bushnell moved that, "We decline, without prejudice, the invitation to join the National Council on Physical Education and Athletics as it is presently proposed." The motion was carried, five members voting in the affirmative and two in the negative.

William B. Owens moved that the president appoint two representatives from the National Collegiate Athletic Association to meet with representatives of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and the College Physical Education Association to discuss the advantages which might accrue to all concerned by having representatives of these three organizations meet from time to time for a discussion of matters of common interest, and to report back to the Executive Committee. The motion, seconded by Asa Bushnell, was put to a vote and carried. The meeting adjourned.

Thursday Morning Session

JANUARY 6, 1944

The meeting convened at nine-forty o'clock, the president presiding.

The subject of participation of service trainees in inter-collegiate sports was discussed. The consensus of the committee was that a resolution should be prepared by the Resolutions Committee.

The secretary-treasurer moved that the president invite Ralph Aigler and whomever else from the National Collegiate Athletic Association he desired to accompany him to discuss with army-navy authorities in Washington the matter of trainees' participation in intercollegiate athletics. The motion, seconded by Wilbur Smith, was carried.

Thomas French, chairman of the Committee on Committees reported the nominations for the rules, tournament, eligibility and small college group committees. The personnel of these committees appears on pages 3-8 of the Yearbook.

The members of the Committee on Committees were:
Professor Thomas E. French, Ohio State University, Chairman.

Director Ray Oosting, Trinity College, First District.

Director Lewis C. Andreas, University of Syracuse, Second District.

Dr. Wilbur A. Smith, Tulane University, Third District.

Director Ralph Young, Michigan State College, Fourth District.

Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District.

Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona, Sixth District.

Professor J. C. Fitterer, Colorado School of Mines, Seventh District.

Professor John W. Olmsted, University of California at Los Angeles, Eighth District.

The chairman of the Committee on Committees reported that the personnel of the committees had been frozen with the exception of changes that were made necessary by reason of death, or removal from the district, or unavailability for service on account of military induction.

Clarence Houston moved that the honorary chairmanship of the Golf Committee be discontinued. The motion seconded by Wilbur Smith, was carried.

Ogden Miller moved that the nominations for all committees, except football be approved. Asa Bushnell seconded the motion. The motion was carried. Following a more complete discussion on the personnel of the Football Rules Committee, Karl Leib moved the acceptance of the recommendation of the Committee on Committees. Seconded by Clarence Houston, the motion was carried.

Although it had not been especially stipulated, the years of service on the committees as well as the personnel of the committees had been frozen. The secretary moved that the rotation in office proceed as of January 1944, the numerals before the names changing after this year. Seconded by Ogden Miller, the motion was carried.

Clarence Houston, as chairman of the Nominating Committee recommended the officers as listed on page 2 of the Yearbook.

A motion by Asa Bushnell, seconded by William B. Owens, to accept the report of the Nominating Committee was put to a vote and carried.

The only change suggested in the officers for 1944 (See page 2) was the substitution in the Members at Large of Captain Charles C. Humphreys, Director of Athletics, United States Naval Academy, for Captain John E. Wheelchel who had been detached.

The personnel of the Nominating Committee was as follows:

Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, 1st District

Director George E. Little, Rutgers University, 2nd District

Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia, 3rd District

Director Harry Stuhldreher, University of Wisconsin, 4th District

Director Dale Arbuckle, University of Oklahoma, 5th District

Dr. Harry A. Scott, Rice Institute, 6th District

Professor Ralph J. Gilmore, Colorado College, 7th District

Dean J. Earl Miller, University of Montana, 8th District

The meeting adjourned.

Thursday Afternoon Session

JANUARY 6, 1944

The meeting convened at two o'clock, the president presiding.

Director Houston presented the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the following officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association be, and hereby are, authorized to have access jointly as specified to the safety deposit box of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Northern Trust Company of Chicago; that the signatures of such officers, certified by the Secretary of the Association, be filed with the said Northern Trust Company of Chicago; that the Northern Trust Company of Chicago be, and it is hereby, authorized to admit to said safety deposit box, jointly as specified, the following officers of the Association, whose signatures, certified by the secretary of the Association, are on file with the said Northern Trust Company:

1. The president and secretary of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, jointly;

2. The president and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, jointly;

3. The secretary and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, jointly;

4. Two members of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, jointly.

"In addition, thereto, if the president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall designate in writing a person whose signature shall be placed on file with the said Northern Trust Company, then such person and the secretary, jointly shall have access to the safety deposit box of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at said Northern Trust Company of Chicago."

Following a short discussion regarding the tournaments and meets for 1944, Asa Bushnell moved that, the Executive Committee, in the belief that its policy of holding as many of its championship meets and tournaments in 1943, as it proved feasible to hold, was highly successful and provided fine competitive experience and training for the athletes competing in these events, carry out the same policy for 1944, namely, to hold its championship meets and tournaments, wherever it proves feasible to do so.

Seconded by Wilbur Smith, the motion was carried.

In pre-war years, it has been possible to have the tournament sites settled in time to report them at the annual convention. The committee chairmen were not able to give definite announcements at this time. A motion, therefore, was made by Clarence Houston that the sentiment of the Executive Committee be that the boxing tournament be held on a college campus. Seconded by Wilbur Smith, the motion was carried.

Due to incomplete returns from all chairmen as to sites for the tournaments, a motion was made by Asa Bushnell that the approval of the site of a tournament be left with the committee in question with the approval of the president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Seconded by Clarence Houston, the motion was carried.

A very thorough discussion of the eligibility rules followed. Asa Bushnell moved that we waive for the coming year the so-called three-year rule, making a man eligible for four years of varsity competition as an undergraduate. The motion was seconded by Ogden Miller, put to a vote and carried.

Karl Leib, as chairman of the Resolutions Committee asked Ogden Miller to read the resolution as framed by the committee.

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association, representing more than two hundred colleges, universities and inter-collegiate athletic conferences, reaffirms its policy of encouraging the continued development of competitive athletics as a vital element in the training of young men for service in the armed forces of the United States. At the beginning of the war our member institutions pledged their facilities and staffs to the war effort, to be used as completely and effectively as national authorities found possible.

"We believe the experience of the last year has confirmed the practical wisdom of that policy, in that the armed forces have made effective use of the facilities and staffs of many member institutions.

"We believe that continuation of competitive athletics throughout the period of the war is vital to the total training of the individual.

"We believe that competition is an essential element in any effective program of physical training and recreation.

"We believe that additional use of existing facilities and staffs can, and should, be made in order to include all elements in our collegiate institutions in competitive intercollegiate and intramural sports.

"We believe that competitive sports are an integral part of American life in time of war and in time of peace and, therefore, that we have an obligation, not only to expand the present uses of our facilities, but to prepare for the period following the war, when new problems must be faced."

The adoption of the resolution was moved by Ogden Miller and seconded by Karl Leib. The motion was carried.

A motion was made by Ogden Miller, seconded by John Griffith that the president be empowered to decide the matter of a benefit basketball game as the circumstances may warrant, and the site of said game. The motion was carried.

William Owens moved that sufficient funds be appropriated for the purchase of a suitable case, with plates indicating the source of the gifts of books from Palmer Pierce and Walter Okeson. Seconded by Karl Leib, the motion was carried.

Upon presentation by the president of a request from Paul Bennett, chairman of the Tennis Committee to consider new regulations for the conduct of the tennis tournament, it was suggested that the present regulations obtain for the duration of the war.

William B. Owens moved the approval of the Tennis Committee's recommendation as to the holding of the tournament at Northwestern with dates to be determined. The motion was seconded by John Griffith and carried.

The president presented a proposal from the publisher of the *Guides* to carry advertising.

Ogden Miller moved that the pages of the *Guides* be opened up to advertising. Seconded by Asa Bushnell, the motion was carried.

Clarence Houston moved that tobacco, liquor and quack medicine advertising be excluded from the *Guides*. Seconded by John Griffith, the motion was carried.

Following a press conference, the meeting adjourned at five o'clock.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

JOHN M. HARMON, BOSTON UNIVERSITY

THE intercollegiate program of 1942-1943 was completed as planned in practically every New England institution, and the effects of the war had really not brought about noticeable changes. For the new school year the situation is quite different.

Thirty-two of the thirty-three members or associate member institutions in the First District are engaged in the training of army or navy special training groups. The reduction in the number of civilian students has resulted in the cancellation of "athletics as usual" in all New England colleges except eight of the fourteen institutions that have navy training programs.

The colleges that have endeavored to carry on their regular football schedules this fall are Bates, Tufts, Dartmouth, Yale, Brown, Holy Cross, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Coast Guard Academy. It should be noted that six colleges which have navy units have not been able to carry on their usual athletic programs. It would seem that the heavy schedule in the navy training programs makes it very difficult to carry on regular schedules resembling peace-time procedures, although the navy officials are very much in favor of intercollegiate athletics for their trainees.

Most other New England colleges have given up all attempts to carry on intercollegiate sports. A few, however, have conducted what they have preferred to call informal programs. For example, Harvard and Boston College played four-game schedules, most of their competition being with service teams. It is of interest to note that the biggest football crowd in New England in 1943 was attracted to the Harvard Stadium by a game between the so-called informal teams representing Harvard and Boston College. This was witnessed by 44,000 enthusiastic partisans.

The greatest innovation in the limited football program of 1943 was the playing of some games on Sunday by the most conservative New England colleges. These games have been very well attended.

At the present writing it seems that very few New England colleges will carry on their intercollegiate programs in

the winter and spring sports. The navy training institutions that were represented by football teams found it very difficult to carry on intercollegiate sports in addition to their very heavy academic schedules. Therefore, as the army training program is equally heavy, it would seem that the ban on intercollegiate athletics by the army authorities may have been a favor to the colleges with A. S. T. P. units. Furthermore, it is difficult to see where we could have secured satisfactory coaches if the program had been permitted. All available staff members are necessary in carrying on the required physical training programs for the soldiers.

The directors in the First District have so little time for intercollegiate athletics, and are giving so little thought to them, that the annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges for Conference on Athletics is not being held this year.

It is an expressed hope of some of the directors in this district that the National Collegiate Athletic Association may be an even stronger influence in the post-war period in solving some of the most vexing problems in the administration of intercollegiate athletics. It is our hope that the officers of the Association will plan well to meet the challenges that are sure to come when this war is ended.

WILLIAM A. REID, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

A YEAR ago the member colleges of the Second District pledged themselves to carry on a vigorous intercollegiate athletic program, "just as long as it was humanly possible to do so." The second year of the war witnessed many changes in the intercollegiate athletic programs of this district and these changes were very likely typical of the other districts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I am happy to report that the various institutions have made good on their pledge.

It was not too difficult for the colleges with naval trainees to carry on intensified programs in several sports despite certain evident handicaps. Those colleges having naval trainees of V-12 alone, had a much better opportunity to organize, and make efficient, their programs, while colleges which had units of V-5, naval flight preparatory schools and, in some instances, war training service units, experienced many difficulties, because of the variables of space and time brought about by the military and academic requirements of the individual programs. The lessons, how-

ever, learned from this experience should be invaluable in the future.

It was practically impossible for many of the colleges with army trainees to put teams in the field during the past year, for in many instances the civilian enrollment was reduced to such a low level that they would not have been able to offer competition above the freshman level. Credit should be given to this group of colleges for continuing to offer a fine intramural sports program. Some of the colleges with army trainees were favored by having a somewhat larger civilian enrollment—not enough perhaps to justify carrying on a full athletic program—but many of them did and to them should be given a lion's share of the credit for the survival of sports morale during the war period. Their experiences will undoubtedly be of greater significance than any others in the shaping of future policies in the relation to the conduct of intercollegiate sports competition. There were several colleges in the district with only light civilian enrollment and a small naval unit. It was impossible for them to engage in football, but the majority intend to put teams in the field in basketball, baseball, track, swimming, hockey, etc.

In visiting many colleges in the district, one is impressed by an attitude which seems to be general. The colleges with naval trainees know that there has never been a time when intercollegiate competition in sports is more justified than now. Many commanding officers voiced the opinion that, without the program, the morale of the unit would have been exceedingly low. In those colleges with army trainees, the desire of the students for sports competition was so great that petitions were circulated to allow them to compete on an intramural basis and some intercollegiate intramural competition has been permitted with splendid results.

Every college in the district is planning for the future. The opinion is uniform that there will be a tremendous upswing in intercollegiate sports following the war and the athletic directors of the colleges, as the result of their experiences with curtailed programs, with adopted economies, and with the exclusion of many practices that were not only foolish but extravagant, are exchanging experiences to meet the challenge of the future.

The football season of 1943 was a successful one, although there was a marked decline in attendance. Many of the colleges in the district—some in football and others in other sports—are meeting service teams. Few inter-sectional football games were played and the few contests, that were engaged in, required light demands upon transportation facilities. Football coaching staffs in the majority of col-

leges, as well as coaches of other sports, and instructors of physical education are devoting a great deal of their time to teaching in the army and navy physical fitness programs and, also, are supervising the training of civilians. A survey in the district revealed that several coaches and instructors are also participating in the academic program of the army and navy schools.

THIRD DISTRICT

A. W. HOBBS UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

INTERCOLLEGIATE athletics in the Third District is somewhat in eclipse, as might be expected. While some of the larger institutions have continued their athletic programs practically intact, due to the presence of the navy on the campus, great numbers of army institutions have discontinued football on an intercollegiate basis entirely, as have many of the smaller colleges in the district. What this may mean to athletics after the war, it is difficult to say, but there will no doubt be a change, we hope for the better.

Teams of the Southern Conference which played schedules were the following: With V-12 personnel—Richmond, South Carolina, Duke, North Carolina, and Virginia, though not a member of the Southern Conference. With civilian personnel—Clemson, Maryland, Virginia Military Institute, North Carolina State, Wake Forest and Davidson. Newberry College with a V-12 unit, and Presbyterian College of South Carolina played limited schedules.

In the Southeastern Conference, Tulane and Georgia Tech. had teams with V-12 personnel and the University of Georgia, Louisiana State University, and Miami University had teams with civilian personnel. Vanderbilt had an informal team the latter part of the season.

There was a large number of service teams in this district, the more prominent ones being Bainbridge Naval Training Center, Curtis Bay Coast Guard, and Greenville Air Base in Maryland; in Virginia, Richmond Air Base, Apprentice School, several teams around Quantico and Norfolk; in North Carolina, the United States Navy Pre-Flight at Chapel Hill, Camp LeJeune, Camp Davis, Greensboro Basic Training Center, Camp Butner; in South Carolina, Camp Jackson Technical Training Center, Charleston Coast Guard; in Florida, Jacksonville N. A. T. T. C.; in Georgia, Fort Benning and Daniel Field.

The Southern Conference had a higher percentage of participation than the Southeastern, ten schools participating and six having dropped. The Southeastern had four

schools participating, plus Vanderbilt, with six schools having dropped.

The attendance in centers of population was good. In rural districts like Chapel Hill, the attendance suffered. According to newspaper reports, the Southeastern Conference is having financial trouble, due to the loss in revenue from games. The loss came from the reduction in the number of games rather than from lack of attendance at those which were played.

Thoughtful men in the colleges and universities, no longer interested in the doubtful advertising values in football, have been disturbed by the partial failure at least of our educational efforts. They attribute some of this to the tremendous development on the campuses of so-called extra-curricular activities, of which athletics of the intercollegiate kind is certainly a part. What part it is, is, to some degree, obscured by the fact that intercollegiate athletics is hardly to be considered a student activity at the present time. It is a business entered into by the alumni in conjunction with the coaches, with little support from the faculties or the students. On the "Big Time" circuit, the players are practically all paid for their services, and intercollegiate football would take a terrible fall if such pay should be withdrawn. Whether this kind of thing is worth while for its publicity and advertising value is debatable, if we are thinking of an education with teeth in it as the purpose of the colleges. Ignorance and prejudice are still our two great companions. We do not know what to do about really complex matters of national policy, because we do not understand them, and residence in a play camp for four years does not contribute anything to our knowledge. We can all tell what should not have been done, but few know what to do ahead of time. The "fans" can tell you that it was a mistake to take the pitcher out, if the relief hurler did not make good, but they were generally quiet enough before the change was made.

Thus, we may expect a change in intercollegiate athletics from the pure professionalism of the recent past. The change may be a long time coming, or a short time. Whatever happens, the National Collegiate Athletic Association should take the lead, both in bringing it about and in directing the new order. Those of us living now will probably not see this change in our lifetime, but if we do not get ready for it and give it our support, the change is likely to be forced upon us from outside the colleges. In this case we stand to lose the real benefits which might be realized from a reasonable athletic program. This may sound like a cry from the tomb, but we have not yet felt the wrath of an

awakened public, when it realizes how short we have fallen from the purposes for which we are organized and for which financial and spiritual support have been supplied, and when it finds out who is to blame.

FOURTH DISTRICT

GEORGE L. RIDER, MIAMI UNIVERSITY

THE second year of the war has brought about numerous changes, not only in intercollegiate athletics, but in the whole structure of many institutions in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin, which comprise the Fourth District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

A year ago there was much speculation as to the future of intercollegiate athletics, not only in this district, but throughout the nation. Practically all the colleges and universities were hopeful of continuing their intercollegiate sports programs as long as they did not interfere with the war effort. There was a firm belief that competitive athletics could be of great value in developing those fighting qualities, required in a soldier, as well as those qualities of leadership, co-operation, and self-discipline so essential in the successful prosecution of a war. It was, therefore, recommended that intercollegiate athletics be continued as long as there were men available, and the continuance of the intercollegiate program did in no wise hinder the all-out war effort. In spite of the recommendations and hopes expressed a year ago, many colleges and universities have been compelled to abandon their intercollegiate sports program for the duration of the war.

Shortage of able-bodied male students, loss of coaches to the armed forces, reduced income and dwindling budgets, as well as equipment and transportation difficulties have been the principal reasons advanced for the abandonment of intercollegiate sports schedules. A number of institutions in the district have been able to continue intercollegiate competition, only because they have navy units, from which to draw material, while others with army units have had to discontinue because of the army ruling against army trainees participating in intercollegiate competition. A few colleges and universities have continued with only civilian students on their teams and have played anywhere from two- to ten-game schedules in football during the 1943 season just ended. Most of the larger institutions have been able to continue, while many of the smaller colleges have been compelled to abandon one, two, three, and in some instances all

intercollegiate schedules for the duration of the war.

In the state of Wisconsin all the colleges have abandoned intercollegiate athletics for the duration with the exception of the University of Wisconsin, Marquette University and Lawrence College. A similar situation exists in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio, but the mortality has not been so great.

In order to present as accurate an account as possible of what has happened in our colleges and universities during this second year of the war, a four-page questionnaire was mailed to the forty member institutions comprising the Fourth District. In addition to the questionnaire, numerous other contacts were made with non-member institutions within the district. As this report is being written only 60 per cent of the questionnaires have been returned and consequently the report does not give as true a picture of conditions in the Fourth District as a 100 per cent return would have given. For convenience, the report is presented in three divisions.

Staff

All institutions replying indicated they had contributed from one to twelve staff members to the armed forces. The average was 3.6. In a number of institutions the loss of staff members has created a serious problem. Fifty-seven per cent of those responding show a decrease in staff of from one to twelve men, with 9 per cent unaffected. Twenty-nine per cent expect to lose from one to three more, while 22 per cent now have more staff members than before we entered the war. Where there was an increase in staff, it was due to the establishment of a military unit with the physical education department held responsible for the physical fitness program. Sixty-six per cent of the institutions reporting loss of staff members have been able to secure satisfactory replacements, and in numerous instances, part-time appointments have been made to take care of existing vacancies.

In more than 90 per cent of our institutions staff members have been released for the duration with the statement that they are expected to return at some future date.

Ninety per cent of the institutions responding indicated all staff members had full faculty rank, while the balance indicated the members of their coaching staff were merely employees of the institution.

All institutions reported a tremendous drop in male civilian enrollment, the average drop being slightly over 82 per cent.

Of the institutions reporting military units, 75 per cent

was responsible for all physical fitness work, while the balance was responsible for from 20 to 65 per cent of the work. In most cases, the institutions having adequate staffs were given full responsibility for the fitness program.

The figures available indicate that the physical education departments of the institutions in the Fourth District are contributing very generously to the general war effort and to the training programs in the various institutions.

Activity Program

Since most departments are concerned with health and physical education, intramural athletics, and intercollegiate athletics, an attempt was made to secure information on all divisions, with a majority of questions, however, directed to the intercollegiate program.

Forty per cent of the institutions reported their intercollegiate programs seriously curtailed, 53 per cent moderately curtailed, while the remaining 7 per cent indicated no curtailment at all. Seventy per cent of the institutions have dropped from one to five sports, while the remaining 30 per cent are continuing with a full pre-war program of activities.

Every institution responding stated that freshmen had been made eligible for intercollegiate competition and only one institution maintained an organized freshman team and that was in football.

Varsity squads have been greatly reduced in 52 per cent of the institutions responding; 34 per cent remained approximately the same, and 14 per cent indicated considerable increase. All but two of the institutions reported they would make the usual varsity awards to freshmen and service men playing on their teams. One indicated that the awards would be withheld until the end of the war.

All but two institutions said the navy rule which permits their men to participate in intercollegiate athletics was a wise rule and that in their opinion the army should adopt a similar rule. Two institutions stated they thought the army probably knew what was best for the army. One stated the rule was good for all but men in pre-flight training.

All but two institutions reported an increased emphasis on required health and physical education ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. There was practically no increase in intramural athletics indicated in the institutions with military units, while in some there was a general decrease because of the increased demands on equipment and facilities for the required program. Institutions without military

units and those that have dropped intercollegiate sports reported some increases.

All but three of the institutions reported having built commando-type obstacle courses and have been using them regularly. One institution with an army unit built and used an obstacle course for awhile and then replaced it with cross-country running. All but one institution indicated they were following some definite war training program either the United States Navy or Army physical fitness program.

In summary, increased emphasis has been given the required health and physical education program in 98 per cent of the institutions reporting. The intramural program has been increased greatly in the colleges which have dropped intercollegiate sports, and there were two colleges reporting as much as 10 per cent increase in emphasis on intercollegiate athletics. The above figures would seem to indicate what most physical educators have known for years, that more emphasis must be given to the physical education for the masses. This certainly does not imply a curtailment of the intercollegiate program as conducted in most institutions, but a marked stepping-up of the program for the non-athletic group. It should not be necessary to kill one, in order to have the other live and grow.

Administration

Practically all institutions have indicated a desire to carry on a vigorous program of intercollegiate athletics just as long as circumstances will permit. Some colleges dependent upon gate receipts to finance their programs have been compelled to abandon intercollegiate sports, while others, with programs supported by the college or university on a strictly educational basis have been able to continue full programs and in at least one instance, to increase the number of sports in their programs.

During the past year, three institutions were required to support their intercollegiate programs entirely from gate receipts. Thirty-eight per cent were not at all dependent upon gate receipts, while the remainder was dependent upon them for amounts ranging from 5 to 75 per cent.

Of the institutions reporting on football crowds and gate receipts for the season just closed, 15 per cent reported them average, 62 per cent reported decreases ranging from 10 to 100 per cent, while 23 per cent reported a slight increase. The institutions showing an increase were those with unusually strong teams staffed with strong navy and marine personnel.

The physical education faculty loads have increased from 10 to 100 per cent over pre-war times, while approximately 50 per cent of the institutions reported no increases in budget.

All but three institutions reported they were meeting service teams in one or more branches of sport.

Thirty-six per cent of the institutions are admitting service men in uniform to their intercollegiate contests free; the remainder at reduced rates. About 40 per cent of the institutions located near posts are permitting service men to use their athletic facilities. This does not include institutions with military units of their own.

This is a rather brief summary of the status of athletics in the Fourth District for the year 1943. It does not give as accurate a picture of conditions as I had hoped it would, because up to the time of writing this report, only 60 per cent of the institutions have returned the questionnaires.

In making the survey of the district, several pertinent observations were made. There seems to be a very strong feeling that the football competition during 1943 season has not been very satisfactory. There has been too many inequalities in competition between institutions having civilian teams composed of seventeen-year-old boys, and other institutions with teams made up largely of navy trainees, as well as the all-service teams composed of ex-college stars and professionals. If I interpret the sentiment throughout the district correctly, in the future, civilian teams will play each other and institutions having service men on their teams will likewise play against each other. It is neither fair nor safe when seventeen-year-old boys are pitted against service teams composed of older men with years of college and professional experience.

The Fourth District has again this year produced some of the most outstanding football teams in the nation. Among the colleges and universities, perhaps the University of Notre Dame had the team of the year. It is rated in the press as the best in the nation. Outside of its upset by the Great Lakes Navy Team in its last encounter, it went through the season undefeated, winning from several of the top-ranking teams in America. In the Western Conference, Michigan and Purdue shared the conference championship honors, both teams being studded with men from their respective navy units.

Of the civilian teams of which there were six in the Western Conference, Minnesota and Indiana shared top honors. Among the smaller colleges and universities with navy units, Miami University, Oberlin College, and DePauw Uni-

versity came up with teams perhaps the equal of teams in many of the large universities.

Ever since Pearl Harbor, our physical education and intercollegiate programs have had added significance. It is generally agreed that, for the present, the most important mission of intercollegiate athletics is to help train and prepare our young men to compete in the toughest and most important game in which any American boy ever participated. How well the products of our play fields are doing becomes more obvious each day as news reports trickle in from the battlefronts telling of the heroic deeds of former collegiate athletes. These boys may not have made the all-star team in their collegiate days, but they are now making the greatest All-American team ever assembled. Surely we are not too prejudiced when we declare that the training they received on the athletic fields did something to them that has helped make them the greatest team in history.

If the training that the boys received on the play fields has been as valuable as some of us believe, it would seem logical to assume that there will be a great resurgence of interest in intercollegiate athletics at the close of the war.

During the past two years, some of the more obvious evils in our pre-war intercollegiate programs have nearly disappeared. In some instances intercollegiate sports, particularly football, grew to such proportions that it seemed to be the biggest business of the institution. It is no secret that professionalism was gaining ground in college athletics prior to the war and that in some districts of our association, professionalism was legalized by conference action. This action was taken in spite of the fact that most of the conference institutions are members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and are entirely familiar with the amateur code of the Association.

Two years ago a letter was mailed to the presidents of all colleges and universities holding membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association asking them if they thought the time had come when the National Collegiate Athletic Association should assume the functions of a legislative body and attempt to enforce observance of the Association code upon its members. In answer to this question, forty-four institutions voted "yes," thirty-nine voted "no" and twenty-four were doubtful, but suggested that the present policy promises very little in the way of results and that if it were possible to set up the necessary enforcement machinery, it should by all means be done. The vote was not completed until after Pearl Harbor and nearly all were of the opinion that nothing could be accomplished during the

war and therefore any consideration that might lead to action should wait until hostilities cease.

It is generally agreed that now is the time to plan for the post-war period rather than wait until the war is over. It would seem, therefore, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association might find this the proper time to reconsider the whole problem. A majority of the Association institutions, according to their vote, does not seem to believe it a wise policy for the Association to set up definite standards and at the same time allow its members to disregard them completely, and continue as active members of the Association.

In spite of these difficult times, one new member, Wabash College, was added to the Fourth District membership during the past year.

FIFTH DISTRICT

H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

THE number of colleges and universities carrying on intercollegiate athletic programs during the year was greatly reduced over former years. Few, if any, conducted full programs. Many athletic conferences failed to carry out their football schedules this fall and "folded up" for the duration. Others are conducting limited programs. Football, basketball, and track have been maintained by the Big Six Conference which is the only conference of the district with all members participating. Even this group has ceased to conduct some of the minor sports on a conference basis.

In Kansas only four schools attempted to play football and, of the four, only one played with a wholly civilian team. At the present writing, it appears most of the schools supporting teams the present year will attempt to carry on the coming year.

The institutions taking part in intercollegiate games limited the contests largely to their own immediate area. All games scheduled with teams of distant areas were either cancelled or postponed to a later date.

The normal rules and regulations governing play in all conferences generally were drastically altered. Rules prohibiting freshman participation were abrogated, as were rules regarding residence requirements and years of participation. Students belonging to our armed forces assigned to colleges were permitted to take part, provided they were enrolled as students. It is generally understood that none of the participation under present conditions shall be counted against a student in establishing his eligibility for competition after the war.

On the whole, attendance at football games declined,

although there were a few exceptions. No doubt rainy weather affected the attendance somewhat, since on several week-ends rain was prevalent throughout the area.

The quality of football was decidedly below par and especially was this the case with these schools having no navy personnel assigned to them. This was certainly true of Nebraska and Kansas State, both schools playing through the season with young inexperienced men. For the first time in the history of the Big Six Conference, the University of Nebraska failed to place a man on the all-conference selection.

The outstanding team of the district was that of Tulsa University, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Tulsa made a good record against all competition and was selected to play in the Sugar Bowl, January 1, 1944. The Pittsburg State Teachers College went through the season undefeated. This institution was well studded with navy players.

The differences in attitudes of the army and navy authorities on participation of their personnel in college athletics, had much to do with the success of the various teams. Schools having army personnel could not use the men but schools having navy men could use them and, as a result, schools with navy personnel were on the average quite good, while the schools with army personnel were not so good.

Schools playing only civilian students should be commended for playing out their programs. The boys taking part appeared to have a good time, although they took some severe beatings.

It is too early to give any final word regarding the attitude our conferences will take on continuation of football and other sports next year. Those conferences which have already abandoned their intercollegiate athletic programs are unlikely to begin until after the war. The schools which carried on athletic programs the past fall will try to keep them going, unless conditions arise which make such procedure impracticable.

SIXTH DISTRICT

J. S. MCINTOSH, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

THE fact that the fall meetings of the athletic conferences of this region will not be held until a date following the submission of this report, it will be impossible to make a complete report. Consequently I shall confine myself largely to a review of the activities of the past year.

The only conference which has attempted to carry on, even an approximately complete program of intercollegiate sports, is the Southwest Athletic Conference, and in some of

its member schools the program has been either entirely eliminated as at Baylor University, or has been drastically curtailed in the minor sports. Only three conference schools maintained baseball teams. A few other schools, such as Texas Technological College and Southwestern University have continued football this year. It is rumored that some of the schools which discontinued football this past season will play again next year.

Two of the basketball teams of this section, competed in national post-season tournaments, the University of Texas competing in the tournament conducted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and Rice Institute in Madison Square Garden.

The Cotton Bowl Game played on New Year's day in Dallas, Texas was a great success this year and will be continued with the team of Texas University again representing the Southwest Conference and with the service team of Randolph Field as the guest team. The team of Texas A. and M. College has been invited to play in the Orange Bowl.

Four of the member schools of the Southwest Conference have navy units, but with the exception of the University of Texas very little experienced material came from this source and as a result most of the schools had to rely upon freshmen and other inexperienced material. The fighting spirit and general morale shown by such teams have been remarkable.

Because of travel difficulties, most of the intersectional football games which had been scheduled were cancelled. A few games, however, were played with nearby schools which are members of the Southern Conference, the Big Six and Missouri Valley. The attendance at these games and at other games was much smaller than last year. The notable exception was the championship game played between the old rivals, the University of Texas and Texas A. and M. College, which was played before a capacity crowd.

Although the team of Texas A. and M. had on its roster a large number of the outstanding high school players of last year, it was defeated by the more experienced and more mature team representing the University of Texas, which was the first team in conference history to win the football championship in two successive years.

The Southwest Athletic Conference has not relaxed its rules to the extent that many other conferences have. Professionals and men who have completed their eligibility are not allowed to compete. The transfer rule and the one-year residence rule have been suspended. Military trainees are allowed to compete without impairing their later eligibility.

This report would not be complete without calling at-

tention to the excellent work of the football officials during the past season. It should also be mentioned that physical education programs have been strengthened and that there is a continued interest and participation in intramural athletics.

In closing this report I think that I can safely predict that every attempt possible will be made to carry on as full an athletic program as existing circumstances justify.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

O. L. TROXEL, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

THE Seventh District membership, comprises the states of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Within the borders of this group of states, three conferences are represented since Montana University has transferred to the Eighth District. These conferences are the Border Intercollegiate Conference, the Mountain States Intercollegiate Conference, and the historic Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference.

The outstanding achievement for the district was the record of the University of Wyoming in basketball. After losing its first college game, it went on to twenty-eight straight victories. At Madison Square Garden, the Wyoming team defeated Georgetown University to annex the National Collegiate Athletic Association national title.

About half of the schools in the district abandoned football for the year, or for the duration. Schedules in track and baseball were curtailed, as were those in the minor sports.

A significant step was taken by the colleges of District Seven in permitting freshmen to participate on all varsity teams. This added impetus to the athletic programs and the response of freshmen was encouraging in all activities. Particularly all colleges stepped up their required physical education programs to meet the demands of the service.

Denver University initiated the first attempt to draw the colleges of the Seventh District together by sponsoring a district track meet at Denver. The meet was very successful and it is hoped that District Seven will continue meets and tournaments in other sports.

J. W. OLMSTED, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

AT the end of 1943 it may be said that the status of intercollegiate athletics in the Eighth District has this year largely been determined by the requirements and the policies of the armed services. Colleges and universities which could

anticipate no considerable number of civilian male students or naval trainees early curtailed or abandoned their intercollegiate athletic programs; others, originally more optimistic, have been forced in the light of hard facts to follow suit. Wherever some part of the program could be salvaged, competition has either been confined entirely to institutions in the same locality, or else travel, in the interests of the conservation of that essential commodity, transportation, has been rigorously curtailed.

In a few instances, schools unwilling to face the prospect of declining athletic revenues or of unsuccessful teams, or both, appear to have eliminated or drastically restricted their intercollegiate programs when such action was perhaps not imperative. Yet, such conclusion will not be shared by all, and is obviously of a subjective nature. Moreover, the contention that a really well-developed program of intramural athletic competition best serves the war-time needs of the nation is a proposition which can at least be argued, in some respects, quite effectively.

Sports programs for the spring of 1943 were for the most part maintained. Schedules, however, were considerably revised and travel reduced or eliminated, save for an occasional play-off or state or conference meet. Seasons were in some cases considerably shortened.

With the advent of summer, the hour of decision drew appreciably nearer, however. Although the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference in June drew up a football schedule for 1943, based on the restriction of contests to those between members located in either its Northern or Southern (California) division, with provision for a play-off game between the winner in each division to determine the conference championship, doubts and reservations were already apparent. By the opening of the season in September, only four of an anticipated nine or ten teams were left. Of these, three were in the Southern division, California, Southern California, and University of California at Los Angeles. In the Northern division only the University of Washington remained. In all fairness it must be added that of the four schools competing, all had naval trainees; none of the other six did. The experience of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference in regard to football may be taken as representative of that of other conferences or institutions in the area. Thus, College of the Pacific (Stockton, California) although a small institution, was able, with the aid of naval trainees, to field a highly successful football team; other institutions with even larger enrollments did not compete. Barring changes of a kind

which cannot now be anticipated, the general situation seems likely to prevail in 1944.

One hopeful note is that institutions which did not compete in football, plan to carry on in basketball, and in some, at least, of the spring sports. Thus in the Northern division of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, five schools which have normally competed in basketball will all have teams and a schedule of games as intensive as in former years, although geographically far less extensive. A few universities with large squads plan to arrange schedules for "B", "C" and even "D" teams, as well as for the varsity. In addition there will be separate A. S. T. P. teams in a number of instances. So far as drawing a large number of students is concerned—possibly the most vital feature of any sound sports program in a democratic country—basketball (and very likely baseball, too) seems destined to have a successful year in this area. Meanwhile, track, swimming, soccer, tennis and numerous other sports continue to have their adherents, and at least reasonable prospects of opportunities for competition. Crew, of course, is everywhere a war-time casualty. Intramural activities, however, largely it is true in service training units, are probably greater and, in some respects, more highly developed than before.

Thus, in casting up a balance sheet for the district, there are gains to offset some of the losses. Possibly as a result of war-time experiences, and a growing appreciation of the need for a really broad base for competitive athletics in school, college, and university—of athletics for the many rather than for the few—a better balance may be achieved in the realm of collegiate athletics in post-war years. Like all other sections of the country, the Pacific Coast has much to learn, much to achieve along this line.

REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE Association Football Rules Committee did not meet this year. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bawlf, and I met informally in Philadelphia on November 25th and were in accord that there would be no changes in the Association Football (soccer) playing rules for the season of 1944.

ROBERT H. DUNN, Swarthmore College,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

THE National Basketball Rules Committee did not meet as a whole. By mail vote of the members representing all groups, it was decided that it would be advisable, under the circumstances, for the Executive Committee to meet and to transact all necessary business. As the Canadian group is not represented on the Executive Committee, it accepted an invitation to send a representative. After considerable discussion, it was mutually agreed that it would be best not to make any changes in the rules for 1943-44. Several problems, however, presented themselves in regard to the game. The outstanding one is the matter of the extremely tall man on offense and defense, especially on defense. The group suggested experimentation along several lines where it was thought that there might be improvement in the rules. The committee went on record as feeling that the rules should not be "frozen" for any definite period of time.

As there was no meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Committee as a whole, a mail vote was polled for the election of chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament Committee. H. G. Olsen was reelected to this position by unanimous vote.

The 1943 National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournaments were successful. The financial report of these fine meets will appear in Appendix I.

As chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Rules Committee, I wish to express appreciation and gratitude of the committee for the excellent treatment and loyal support that we had at our Western tournament in Kansas City, our Eastern tournament in Madison Square Garden and our final tournament between the Western and Eastern winners in Madison Square Garden.

I wish to go on record as expressing my sincere thanks to Ned Irish, of Madison Square Garden, for the splendid work he did in connection with these tournaments.

J. W. ST. CLAIR, Southern Methodist University,
Chairman.

The 1943 Basketball Tournament

For the second consecutive year the National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Tournament was conducted under war conditions, and was again a very successful event, despite the inevitable handicaps which accompany the staging of such a tournament when the nation is at war. The competing teams were representative of the best in college basketball and the attendance was good, both at Kansas City and New York.

The grand climax of the season came when the National Collegiate Championship University of Wyoming team defeated St. Johns University, winner of the Metropolitan Invitation Tournament, in a game played in Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The game raised in excess of \$30,000 for the Red Cross.

The Western Play-off at Kansas City was very efficiently managed by Reaves Peters, commissioner of officials for the Big Six Conference, assisted by George Edwards, University of Missouri. The Eastern Play-off and the Final Game were in the capable hands of Al Nixon, Graduate Manager, New York University, and J. W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University. Mr. Ned Irish, acting president of Madison Square Garden, contributed in a large measure to the success of the tournament through his fine co-operation.

Detailed write-ups of the Western Play-off by Paul O'Boynick of the Kansas City Star and of the Eastern Play-off and Final Game by George L. Shiebler, New York University are included in this report.

The Western Play-Off

A fine Wyoming University basketball team, which lost only one game in college competition during the 1942-1943 season, succeeded Stanford University National Collegiate Athletic Association champion, in the tournament staged for the fourth consecutive time before approximately 13,000 cage fans in Kansas City. The Cowboys defeated Oklahoma University of the Big Six, 53 to 50, and then nosed out a battling Texas University team of the Southwest Conference 58 to 54, in the title game.

Coached by Everett Shelton, a graduate of Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma, the Wranglers had one of the best teams in the Western Play-off since the tournament was inaugurated four years ago. It had size, speed and a capable group of ball-handlers. Kenny Sailors, senior forward for Wyoming, thrilled the crowd on both nights with his change-of-pace dribble. He had a knack of speeding down the floor, stopping suddenly and then continuing with his dribble. His work was on the brilliant side, but six other players figured in the final victory, Jimmy Weir, Mile Komenich, Volker, Roney, Collins and Waite.

In both games, however, the Cowboys were forced to come from behind, although the champions never pressed under fire. It was a true championship team in every respect and deserved the well-earned crown.

The Sooners, coached by Bruce Drake, the youngest mentor in the classic, gave a good account of themselves by winning third place, defeating Washington University of the Pacific Coast, 48 to 43. The Sooners flashed brilliantly on the offense against the far-West crew and their plays worked to perfection. On several occasions in the last half the Oklahomans worked the spheroid through the Washington defense for lay-in shots.

Lanky John Hargis, Texas forward, was the individual stand-out. He eclipsed two records by scoring a total of fifty-nine points in two games to top the mark of Jim Pollard and Jim Hull of Ohio State. The sharpshooting Texan made things rather uneasy for the Cowboys in the championship affair when he flipped in eleven field goals and seven free tosses for a total of twenty-nine points.

Pollard held the mark for two games with forty-three points in 1942, while Hull tallied fifty-three points in 1939. Hargis just could not be stopped and the Cowboys had to put out all their efforts to turn back the boys from the Lone Star state.

The Longhorns, with Hargis running wild early in the first half and continuing his scoring pace, seized a 28 to 18 lead in the initial ten minutes of play. The Texans used their speed to good advantage, but it was Hargis who supplied the early fireworks. He scored thirteen points in the first ten minutes and his performance was one of the most outstanding seen in Kansas City for some time.

Hargis employed a one-handed shot with deadly accuracy and it was futile for the Cowboys to try to stop him. When he left the game on excessive fouls late in the final period, the crowd rose to its feet and gave him one of the greatest ovations given a player in several years. Against Washing-

ton University in the first game, Hargis scored ten fielders and ten free throws for a total of thirty points.

In the Texas-Washington game, Roy Cox, a five-foot seven-inch red headed seventeen-year old freshman substitute forward, the smallest player in the Western Play-off, scored three quick goals in succession in the closing minutes of play to give his mates a 59 to 55 triumph over a bewildered Washington quintet. Coach Hec Edmundson's five appeared to have the game in the bag, in the final period as Buck Overall, Jack Fitzgerald, John Langdon, all left the game on fouls.

Hargis' field goal gave his team a 53 to 52 lead with five minutes remaining for play. He came within a point of tying George Glamack's thirty-one points for high honors in tournament play for North Carolina against Dartmouth in 1941. A field goal by Gissberg gave the Huskies a temporary lead, 54 to 53, and then Brahaney was ousted on personals when he fouled Bill Morris, the latter making good the toss for a two-point lead.

Then from out of nowhere came the freshman Cox. He flashed through the Washington defense for a set-up shot to knot the count. Seconds later he whizzed through again for a 57 to 55 advantage. Seconds later he dribbled around a Huskie guard for the third felder in fewer than three minutes.

The loss on fouls of Gerald Tucker, another tourney stand-out, with fewer than two minutes to go in the first half was a severe blow to the Sooners in their game against Wyoming. Big Gerald was a power on the rebounds and equally potent on the offense. He scored five field goals in eleven shots during his tenure and added a free toss to give the Oklahomans a lead, 22 to 0, before he left the game. He not only paced Bruce Drake's team in the early period on the offense, but held the high-scoring Komenich, towering center, to three field goals. With Tucker out of the game in the last half the Wyoming pivot man went on a scoring spree, hitting seven from the field and adding two free tosses for sixteen points.

To say that the tournament was a success is putting it mildly. Kansas City fans turned out both nights to cheer on the teams and everything went off smoothly, thanks to the work of Reaves Peters, manager of the tournament. Nothing was left undone and the four rival coaches, Ev Shelton, Wyoming, Bruce Drake, Oklahoma, Hec Edmundson, Washington, and Bully Gilstrap, Texas, were unanimous in their opinion that a great job had been accomplished.

The Eastern Play-off

Georgetown University's aggressiveness and concerted drive brought the talented Blue and Gray varsity quintet the Eastern National Collegiate Athletic Association crown. The Washington team representing District 3 threw pre-tournament forecasts to the winds and topped the efforts of Dartmouth College, of District 1, New York University, District 2 representative, and De Paul, University of Chicago, the District 4 nominee in the Eastern Play-offs on March 24 and 25 at New York's Madison Square Garden. Court fans to the number of 30,576 marveled at the brilliant floor work and the stellar shooting of the Hoyas in their two nights of conquests.

Coach Elmer Ripley's outfit, led by the dynamic Danny Kraus and the high scoring John Mahnken, an agile six-foot, eight-inch center, handed New York University a 55 to 36 set-back in the second game of the first evening's performance. DePaul downed Dartmouth in the curtain raiser, 46 to 35.

On the final night of the Eastern Play-offs, the Hoyas won out over De Paul, 53 to 49, although the victors were forced to come from behind in the second half and stage a brilliant rally. Dartmouth, Eastern Intercollegiate League champions and 1942 Eastern National Collegiate Athletic Association title holders, returned to regular season form and tallied a 51 to 49 victory over New York University.

Georgetown fell before the towering University of Wyoming outfit in the finals 46 to 34. The Hoyas exhibited their typical aggressive style of play to score a 54 to 40 triumph over the Toledo University quintet on the Red Cross benefit program.

Georgetown won out in the hard-fought tilt with De Paul because the victors learned their lessons well after watching the Blue Demons with their ace "goal-tender" George Mikan, win from Dartmouth. Coach Ripley's Georgetown outfit solved their scoring problems by shooting over and around, instead of at the versatile De Paul pivot. Big John Mahnken collected seventeen points for high scoring honors and Billy Hassett and Lloyd Potolicchio of the Hoyas were deadlocked with eleven points apiece. Kraus proved a smart floor leader and the entire play of the Hoyas was marked by splendid ball-handling, aggressiveness and sensational shooting.

Trailing by 23 to 28 at half time, even though they had put on a spirited offense of twelve points in a row midway in the opening period, Georgetown truly began to move in the first five minutes of the second half. Within four min-

utes they had tied the count at 29-all and then they went out in front to stay there and turn back De Paul's thrusts that came to within a couple of points three times after that. John Jorgenson was high man for the Chicago team with fourteen points and Jim Cominsky and Mikan had eleven each. Mikan played a fine game, although under great pressure, and he proved most valuable to his team as a defensive weapon for the second night running. The De Paul quintet proved a worthy representative of mid-Western basketball.

The members of the Dartmouth, De Paul and New York University squads were presented with gold wrist watches by James W. St. Clair of Southern Methodist University on behalf of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament Committee. Dartmouth and De Paul also took away team trophies. The Georgetown awards were presented to the Hoyas on the night of the national finals.

The Final Game

Paced by their brilliant captain, Kenny Sailors, the flashy University of Wyoming varsity quintet outrushed the speedy Georgetown University team to win, 46 to 34, in the finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament at Madison Square Garden before close to 13,300 enthusiastic cage fans.

Wyoming following stellar exploits in the National A.A.U. and Western N.C.A.A. tourneys played superbly and permitted their superior height and staying powers to beat the Eastern champions. Five points behind with less than six minutes remaining on the clock in a closely fought contest, the Cowboys showed their critics that their A.A.U. and Kansas City tournament experiences came in handy. The Westerners capitalized on possession of the ball in the final half and staged a pair of magnificent spurts of eleven and nine points to catch and pass by the tiring Georgetown clan. The score was tied ten times in the first three quarters of the fray.

Wyoming was in front 18 to 16 at the intermission but spirited Georgetown was ahead 28 to 24 midway in the second period and a few minutes later Coach Elmer Ripley's pupils held a 31 to 26 advantage over the Western N.C.A.A. champions. Wyoming, however, had the necessary height and speed and this, coupled with a brilliant second-half scoring spree, gave the Wyoming outfit the impetus to go ahead from this point.

Georgetown, with John Mahnken and Hassett each scoring four points, moved into a 13-8 lead in the first half. The Hoyas remained ahead but, with the score 16-12, Wyoming

charged in swiftly to score three quick goals and lead, 18-16, at the half. Jim Weir, Floyd Volker and Sailors made the goals in this drive.

Georgetown worked carefully in the second half. Bill Feeney tied the score after intercepting a Wyoming pass. Georgetown pushed ahead on lay-ups by Lloyd Potolicchio and Hassett.

After Jim Collins made a one hander from the corner, Georgetown gained its second five-point lead, 31-26, on Kraus' corner-shot and Dan Gabbianelli's foul. But Wyoming scored eleven straight points, Milo Komenich, center tying the score at 31-31 on a foul and then nudging his team ahead a minute later with a rebound.

A four-point play, Collins goal and Komenich's rebound, boosted Wyoming into a 37-31 lead. Georgetown came back with three points, but Wyoming finished with nine straight in the last ninety seconds.

Georgetown undoubtedly was severely handicapped because Kraus was obliged to sit out most of the play as he had three personals midway in the first half. As a result he saw little action later and then played below his usual brilliance.

Wyoming checked Big John Mahnken's previous star pivot playing and held the tall Blue and Gray center to six points. Hassett and Potolicchio, another pair of Hoya scorers, were likewise bottled up by the tall Westerners.

The Cowboys in addition to holding Georgetown to fourteen goals from the floor had great floor men and shooters in Sailors with six goals and four fouls and Komenich with nine points. The latter's height and ball-handling along with the top-flight dribbling and shooting of Sailors gave the Wyoming team the edge. Sailors was rewarded for his playing by being voted the most valuable player at the conclusion of the game and receiving the Chuck Taylor gold medal.

Wyoming after cleaning up the National Collegiate Association play in both Kansas City and New York then went on to conquer Brooklyn's St. John's University winners of the National Invitation Intercollegiate Tournament in the Red Cross benefit game, 52 to 47.

At the National Collegiate Athletic Association finals the Manhattan Beach Coast Guard Station team won from the Army's Aberdeen Proving Grounds team to gain the championship of the Eastern armed services. The National Collegiate Athletic Association officials awarded the Coast Guardsmen a beautiful silver bowl. Chairman H. G. Olsen of the N.C.A.A. tournament committee, made the presentation.

Professor Philip O. Badger of New York University, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association presented the Wyoming and Georgetown players and coaches with gold watches and the tournament national and Eastern championship trophies at the conclusion of the evening.

HAROLD G. OLSEN, Ohio State University
Chairman Tournament Committee.

THE annual meeting of the Boxing Rules Committee was held at the University of Wisconsin on March 25, 26, and 27, 1943, with the following members present: Lieutenant Commander John S. Merriman, Jr., U. S. Coast Guard Academy; Guy M. Sundt, University of Wisconsin; Lieutenant Commander Tom M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; and Dr. Carl P. Schott, Pennsylvania State College.

The other members of the committee, T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University; George E. Little, Rutgers University; Major John S. B. Dick, U. S. Military Academy; and I. F. Toomey, California Aggies, were unable to attend.

It was felt that the rules as they are now stated should be left without alteration or change for at least the coming year.

The 1943 tournament, held at the University of Wisconsin under the guidance of Guy Sundt, was a success, both from a financial standpoint and from the caliber of the competitors.

Due to the war conditions prevailing in most of the universities, the question of holding the 1944 tournament and the site of the tournament were not settled by the committee. These questions will be decided later in the year.

I. F. TOOMEY, University of California,
at Davis, Chairman.

A POLL of the members of the Fencing Rules Committee in January revealed the unanimous opinion that no national championship meeting should be attempted for the duration of the war. Dual meets are proceeding on a greatly reduced basis.

No revision of the rules is contemplated at the present time.

The committee was saddened to learn in March of the

death of one of its members, Tucker Jones of William and Mary.

FRANK A. RIEBEL, M. D., Ohio State University,
Chairman.

FOOTBALL

IT is paradoxical to reflect with much delight on a fine and unusual football season, when at the same time football and the rules committee had to take the loss of its chairman, Walter R. Okeson, and the valued representative of the Second District, William G. Crowell. Football and its rules committee have lost leadership and soundness that cannot be replaced. It is only that with the memory of the accomplishments of these men in the past in building football, and with the memory of their staunchness in rules meetings to guide us, we can, in some measure, overcome the handicap of their absence.

At our last meeting, at the advice of Chairman Okeson, our rules were more or less "frozen" for the duration. The theory back of this move was not to force anyone, particularly players in these busy times, to adapt themselves to new conditions, as occasioned by rule changes. Other advantages have accrued; we were permitted a test of the rules in their present form, as to their soundness in operation without changes, and we were permitted to sort of back away and observe the trend of our game as it applied itself to a definite and established code.

The result has been gratifying and puts the committee in a position of knowing quite certainly what needs clarifying and changing. The changes need not now be hasty action on passing whims. The real needs of the code have been able to establish themselves adequately in their proper place.

During this season, naturally some inequality in competition developed. This was bound to happen. The navy aid to some institutions against no help at all in others created a few unequal contests. The schedules, long arranged, left equitable adjustments almost impossible. These matters will clear up this year, although no players were heard to complain.

There is a general feeling that those institutions, which continued football under what normally would be considered discouraging conditions, did, and will, receive, consciously or unconsciously, the admiration and respect of their sister institutions. There is no doubt that they did an excellent job in their belief that football does something for our boys. Further, no doubt exists that they will be in much better

position to go on after the war than if they had dropped the game. Evidence now is accumulating that many institutions, which have dropped the game, are about to restate the sport.

The season and its contests were interesting. The play might not have been as smooth, but the interest of each game as played seemed greater. There was no year when the so-called bowl games proved as interesting, on the whole, as they did this year. The public seemed more tolerant to any deficiencies in the play of the boys on the field. They seemed to realize that these boys were playing this game as a side line to the real work, they were doing in preparation to their entrance into the service.

An interesting subject of study was furnished through the shifting of many players before, and during, the season, from one state to another. It is a tribute to our great game and to these boys that they were able to assume the same loyalty and give the same co-operation in their new setting as they did in their native states. It was, also, interesting to note that, where the situation developed a contest with their former institution, they kept a little extra on this effort. There is little doubt, however, that the majority of these boys will be found back with their original college after the war, and this is as it should be.

The brightest football star shines over the progress made in arresting fatalities and injuries. The present year with its youth of immature age, its lack of practice time for normal football conditioning and, in many cases, absence of competent trainers, was the real test. Dr. Floyd Eastwood again reports no college fatalities for the year and coaches generally have claimed fewer injuries than in previous years. Of course, our youth through the varied physical fitness programs were generally in fine condition but credit is also due the coaches and rules committee for their proper direction of the game over a long period of time. When a game, as rugged as football, the game of all games which symbolizes America, can be carried on with the safety experienced the last few years, there is plenty of credit due in many places.

The kick-off out of bounds has received the greatest criticism. This has come not so much from those coaching and officiating the games, as from the public who like to see the run-back. The kick-off has had a varied career in its values. Following the 1931 season and its fatalities, the rules committee eliminated the wedge used in returning the kick-off, by placing five receiving men within fifteen yards of the ball until kicked. This action seemed to take the initiative from the return for a time. But the inventive genius of our coaches came to the fore again and, even with the restric-

tions, soon developed some sensational methods in returns.

It is not my belief that the present kick-off rule with a 5-yard greater penalty had anything to do with the new vogue of some teams kicking out of bounds. Coaches were short of time in practice and had to drop some phases of their coaching campaigns. The offensive and defensive training on the kick-off is one place where they saved time.

Then too, we have in the last few years developed offensive football psychology. The war added to this impetus. "Let me have that ball" was the feeling of the teams. This led to more offensive coaching and less work on defense, which in turn permitted the offense to gain more easily. Recent rule changes have generally favored the offense.

The kick-off values are not lost. It would be rather easy to change the rule to make the out-of-bounds kick-off too expensive. The rules committee, however, is a football group having in mind the values of the game's strategy at all times and is not merely a legislative group. It will be careful not to destroy any part of the game by adamant restrictions. There probably will be a solution to this problem without destroying strategy. It must be solved, for it is silly for teams to line up for the kick-off spectacle, to find that only the officials move and they, to get the ball to place it on the 35-yard line for scrimmage.

Some possibilities for gain have been made legal for Team "B" on the "both sides offside" rule. It was not the intention of the committee to have advantage given either team by this rule. This will also have to be covered at the next meeting.

Very few other situations have developed which demand attention. The time-out problem of the last two minutes of each half seems to have cleared up.

We have a problem where the official time is the big electric timer on the field. More and more of these timers have been installed. They are a fine improvement, but generally operated by a local official in an inaccessible place. There is a potent opportunity for misunderstanding here. Many different methods are used in their operation. It seems sensible that a study be made of this situation and a uniform procedure and code be established.

We still have with us three sets of football rules. This was true in basketball years ago, the difference being that these teams played each other. It would be better if we could have one set of rules. Generally, one might say that officials will always clamor for unification, the public cares only in certain localities, coaches are more or less neutral and the players do not care. It would be an aid to the game if one set of rules covered all football played, with exceptions only as they concerned the immaturity of players.

War times, even though destructive in all ways, place a valuation on all endeavors. Some are thus rated good for war only. Some are rated ones not at all for war and some are peace-time endeavors only. Those endeavors that are valuable in both war and peace are indispensable factors of our lives. Football has proven itself as fitting in the latter category. It has brought its critics out into the open. Those few people who, without a leg to stand on, are still knocking the game need classification and attention.

There seem to be two classes of critics: those who only seek publicity and those who are really sincere. Sometime, there is a belief, the press will give little space to the self-appointed detractors of the game, the publicity seekers. Those who are sincere and who cannot, because of prejudice and blindness see the value of the game itself, will some day realize, because of the very sound type of people who are conducting the game, and giving their lives to its promotion, that there must be something of value here after all.

The greatest and easiest developer of men for war and peace, the game that epitomizes our American spirit is that game, which the more we can play it, the more likely we will keep America free. If the time ever comes that we do not want to play football, we as a nation should have reason for alarm.

George F. Veenker, Fifth District

GOLF

THERE were seventy-two contestants representing twenty-three colleges and universities that competed in the 46th N. C. A. A. Golf Championship Tournament that was held at Olympia Fields Country Club. This was an excellent entry list considering the short time in which this championship was revived after it had been officially called off for this year. Every section of the country was represented with strong individual and team representatives.

The Golf Committee, keeping in mind our national war speed-up program and transportation problems, kept the pattern of their former championships but limited the tournament to three days rather than the full week that this tournament has enjoyed before. The eventful East-West match and the colorful driving contest were eliminated for this year. The qualifying round was limited to eighteen holes rather than thirty-six holes. The number of qualifiers was limited to thirty-two contestants this year rather than sixty-four contestants as in former years. The team championship was conducted as usual over the 36-hole test with four men representing each school. The individual matches for

the individual championship were limited to 18-hole matches including the semifinal and final rounds.

The championship was an excellent one and the caliber of golf displayed was comparable to the best of its tournaments. Mr. L. L. Cook, official representative of the United States Golf Association, was present at the championship, and we were pleased that he could attend. The Golf Committee wishes to express to Olympia Fields Country Club and its wonderful staff of officials its appreciation for their co-operation in enabling us to stage this championship over their nationally known golf course.

Although Stanford University was not represented this year for the first time in many years, Louisiana State University, the other co-champion of the team championship of 1912, was present to defend its share of the championship. Although there were sixteen full teams entered in the team championship, only eight teams had a full team when competition started on June 28th. Men called to the service eliminated in some instances full teams, and because of other circumstances, a number of teams was left one man short. Yale University took the famous Maxwell Cup back to New Haven, Connecticut, with a team total of 614 strokes. Michigan pushed the Old Eli boys right down to the final green and finished second with 618. Louisiana State University finished third with 621. The other teams finished in the following order: Minnesota, Northwestern, Princeton, Notre Dame, Wisconsin.

Sonny Ellis, playing in a very difficult cross-wind, shot a brilliant par round of golf to win the medalist honors. He was one under par for the first nine holes with a 35 score, and finished the second nine with a one over par score of 37 for a total of 72 strokes. He was closely pushed by Phil Marcellus of Michigan, who shot a beautiful 73 to be runner-up to Ellis.

For the first time in the history of this famous championship, a contestant from one of the smaller schools won the individual championship. Wallace Ulrich from Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, turned the trick by defeating William Roden of the University of Texas, 4 up and 2 to play in the finals. Ulrich shot a brand of golf all through the tournament worthy of a champion. Including the qualifying round, Wallace Ulrich was under par for the entire way. In his first match Ulrich eliminated Captain Walter Kearns of Princeton on the second extra hole of their match with a beautiful birdie. In his second match Ulrich defeated Jim Harris of Yale 8 and 6. Ulrich was three under par when this match was finished. In his third match Ulrich eliminated one of the "dark horses" of the tournament when

he won from James Besensfelder of Notre Dame 2 up. In the semifinal round Ulrich defeated Captain Robert Kuntz of Yale 2 up and 1 to play. In the finals, Ulrich defeated Texas' number one man, William Roden, 4 up and 2 to play.

It was interesting to note that every contestant entered the services of his country the day after the championship was over.

At the business meeting which was held during the tournament Robert Kuntz of Yale was elected president of the Undergraduate Association and James Wittenberg of Louisiana State University was elected secretary and treasurer.

TED PAYSEUR, Northwestern University,
Secretary-Treasurer N. C. A. A. Golf Committee

GYMNASTICS

THE greater importance attached to gymnastics in our nation-wide physical fitness consciousness prevented the sport from becoming a 1943 war-time casualty. Some institutions, however, were forced to drop competition or intersectional contests because of lack of material, traveling restrictions, or because their coaches had enlisted in the armed forces. The annual National Collegiate Athletic Association meet was not held, having been cancelled for the duration. The mythical team championship switched again from the Mid-West to East, as Penn State replaced last year's champion, the University of Illinois.

Southern Illinois Normal University, described last year as "the most improved team of the year" came into its own and emerged on top in the Mid-West. Indiana ranked next followed by Minnesota and Chicago. It is Minnesota, however which looks like a strong threat in future seasons, again having an excellent freshman team. Missing from the ranks of college competitors were Illinois, 1942 National Collegiate Athletic Association champions, Stanford, Purdue and Iowa University. Iowa Pre-Flight jumped into the breach with an outstanding team coached by Lieutenant Hartley Price and built around the well-known figures of Newton Loken and Joe Giallombardo.

In the Rocky Mountain region, the sport was abandoned for the duration, so that no conference meet was held. On the Pacific Coast, gymnastics suffered because of travel restrictions, no team being permitted to travel over the fifty-mile limit, so that only local Los Angeles teams engaged in competition. The University of California at Los Angeles finished the second undefeated year in succession with a victory over the University of Southern California.

Competition remained on a normal basis with regular dual meet schedules and annual individual championships in the Eastern League. Penn State was undefeated, winning the Eastern Championships and the National A.A.U. team titles by wide margins, thus establishing itself as the leading collegiate team in the nation. Navy came through with another fine team to finish second, while Temple took third. With graduation early at West Point, Army had the poorest team in years, finishing in fourth place.

The most outstanding performances were registered by Moore of Army on the rings, Parker and Julian of Navy on rings and horse, Coakley of Indiana on the horizontal bar, Small of Penn State on the parallels, and Lebow of Penn State, ropes and horizontal. Dunn and Blackwell of Southern Illinois Normal for their all-around work, Grossman of Minnesota on the rings, Levit of Chicago on the horse and McBride of U.C.L.A. in the all-around, William Stiers, U.C.L.A., long horse and calisthenics, Lebow's, Penn State, world's record rope climb and McBride's, U.C.L.A., parallel bar and all-around work, were "tops," but big George Szypula of Temple was rightfully the best collegiate performer of the year. His second Eastern Intercollegiate all-around crown and fourth National A.A.U. tumbling title made him the number one athlete at Temple University.

It is not too early to start thinking about the post-war program. The future looks very encouraging for even greater participation by both high schools and colleges. Gymnastics has an important place in physical fitness and in winning the war, but it will have just as important a place in the rehabilitation of our national health and in our recreation. The fact that the navy and the army stress gymnastics in their physical training programs is proof enough of its value.

M. W. YOUNGER, Temple University,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

A GENERAL meeting of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee was not held this year, but Mr. Keller, Mr. Tirrell, and the chairman met for three days in June at Clinton, New York. The purpose of this meeting was to correct errors that had appeared in the 1943 *Guide*. At the time, many clarifications were also made that should be helpful this season. Unfortunately, the *Guide* will not be published until the first of the year. The type has been set, but the printing has been delayed because the press and bindery have been clogged.

The forward passing rule which was tried out last year

was most favorably received. The professional rules have included a somewhat similar rule for this season, and it is apparently being accepted by players and spectators as a decided improvement in the game.

Some institutions will not have teams this season. Princeton, for instance, because of lack of skating facilities, and Hamilton, since its rink is being used by the army for military drill. West Point, Dartmouth, Williams, Yale, Colgate, Cornell, and several others in the Boston area will have teams with somewhat modified schedules. Minnesota and Michigan expect to have games with each other and with navy units in their section. Secondary schools, especially in New England, will carry on as usual.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN, Hamilton College,
Chairman.

INASMUCH as the Lacrosse Rules Committee in the meeting held in New York in December of 1942 voted to retain the rules as written for the duration of the war, there is nothing to report from the standpoint of rules.

It was only natural that some of the colleges, supporting lacrosse teams, found it necessary to give up the sport temporarily because of the rapid adjustments that it was necessary for them to make. Many, however, played through the schedules and as a result of the records made, the Wingate Memorial trophy was awarded to the United States Naval Academy as the outstanding college lacrosse team.

Despite many difficulties the annual All-Star North-South game was played in Baltimore on June 4th, 1943 and resulted in a victory for the South. In these contests, which have now been held annually since 1940, the North has won two games, and the South two games.

The outlook for the coming spring seems to be better than in 1942, inasmuch as the Naval Department has endorsed the sport as highly desirable for developmental purposes and many of the colleges playing lacrosse have been assigned naval units for training.

It will be difficult to obtain first-class playing equipment, but it is hoped that suitable substitutes will be developed to take the place of that which may have been discontinued. The committee hopes for the best.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER, Rutgers University,
Chairman.

SWIMMING

THE National Collegiate Swimming Committee is happy to report great activity in its sport this past year, not only as far as competitive swimming is concerned but that all of those interested in aquatics, including competitors, coaches and administrators, rendered great service to the war effort in the promotion of swimming as a safety and survival activity.

The importance of swimming in the war effort is so obvious that it does not bear repetition and the National Collegiate swimming group through the college and school coaches has been in the forefront, in teaching the service men and pre-inductees all the technics in this new war-time swimming emphasis.

The Twentieth Annual Swimming Championships

The Twentieth National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Championships were held at the Ohio Natatorium, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, March 26, and 27, 1943.

Although the number of entries was not so great as it had been, the high standard of performances and administration of the past meets was maintained. The curtailment largely due to transportation difficulties was regrettable, but the entry was most representative and of high caliber.

Colleges Entered

California	Michigan State	Springfield
Cincinnati	Minnesota	Stanford
Columbia	Northwestern	Texas A. & M.
DePauw	Ohio State	Washington
Illinois	Pacific	West Chester State
Iowa	Penn. State	Teachers
Massachusetts State	Princeton	Westminster
Michigan	Purdue	

Entries

Different Colleges	22	Teams in Medley Relay	5
Entries in Flat Races	114	Teams in Free-style Relay ...	5

Many meet records were broken. Among these should be noted that of the medley relay by the great Michigan team. The 220-yard free-style meet record of Medica's (2:09.6) was equalled by Nakama of Ohio State. Harry Holliday, who was later to dethrone the great Adolph Kiefer as national indoor backstroke champion, turned in a 1:33.5 performance in the 150-yard backstroke, which bettered the listed N.C.A.A. record. Last, but not least, the meet, the National Collegiate, and the American record for the 50-yard free-style was not only broken, but shattered by Henry Koslowski of Northwestern University. All sprint swim-

mers had been striving for 22.6 seconds since the time Duke P. Kahanomoku had established this phenomenal time in Los Angeles, April 26, 1923. Only equalled once by Peter Fick in 1934, young Henry Koslowski equalled 22.6 in both the trials and the semifinals, and then to the satisfaction of competitors, coaches and swimming enthusiasts, he won the finals by a wide margin in the almost-unbelievable time of 22.1 seconds. This was truly one of the great performances in the history of sprint swimming.

Ohio State's great team completely dominated the meet, but it is gratifying to note that with only approximately half of the entries, fifteen teams were represented in the scoring, only two less than last year.

Team Scores

Ohio State University	31	Princeton University	4
University of Michigan	47	Northwestern University	6
University of Minnesota	13	Texas A. & M. College	5
University of Iowa	10	University of Missouri	1
College of Pacific	8	Michigan State College	1
Stanford University	6	Purdue University	2
Columbia University	6	University of California	1
		Penn State College	1

The financial report of the meet showed \$1,529.60 gross receipts and \$719.39 expenses. Of the \$810.21 net, \$81.03 was allocated to the National Collegiate Athletic Association general fund and \$729.27 was provided among the colleges competing.

Although no meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Rules Committee had been planned, there was a representative attendance of the committee at the meet. It was, therefore, possible to continue the work of the committee in meeting at the championships hereafter, although a number of problems was held over for further discussion, due to war-time conditions. It was extremely gratifying that the college coaches, inter-collegiate coaches, and some of the sub-committees were able to carry on with their meetings as in years past. All of the meetings were climaxed by a general get-together at the Saturday noon luncheon given by the host institution.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Committee wishes to extend its thanks to the officials of Ohio State University for their hospitality. The committee especially wishes to congratulate L. W. St. John, director of athletics, and Mike Peppe, swimming coach, on the conduct of another great Association championship meet at Ohio State University.

At the informal committee meeting held in Columbus

April 3, the following rules changes and additions were suggested.

All entrants must have someone, other than an undergraduate, duly appointed by their respective institutions to represent their meet interests at the time of the drawing of the heats and throughout the championships.

All records bettered by freshmen whether in the freshman or varsity brackets, will be accepted during the present war-time emergency.

Any competitor shall be disqualified who uses the top of the instep of one or both feet in the propulsive part of the breast stroke kick.

There was also a discussion of the possibility of the foot braces for the back stroke, but no official action was taken.

Present: Kiphuth, Chairman — Peppe — Armbruster — Kennedy — Adamson — Muir — Thorpe — Neuschaffer.

R. J. H. KIPHUTH, Yale University,
Chairman.

RESULTS

THE Intercollegiate Tennis Championships were held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, June 21st to June 26th. There were forty-nine players entered in singles and twenty teams entered in doubles. The United States as a whole was well represented. The quality of play was excellent, and the weather was ideal.

The decision to hold the tournament was the correct one, because many of the players may never have the opportunity again to represent their universities. Around 60 per cent of those entered were booked to go into the armed forces or into some training program. The players entered were a very fine group of young men, and it was a pleasure for all concerned to run a tournament for such a group.

The winner of the singles title was Francisco Segura of the University of Miami at Coral Gables, Florida, and the winners of the doubles title were John Hickman and Walter Driver of the University of Texas at Austin, Texas.

The results of the tournament from the quarterfinal round on were as follows:

Singles

Quarterfinals

Francisco Segura, Miami, defeated Wayne Anderson, Tulane, 6-3, 6-3
Earl Cochell, Southern California, defeated Robert Odman, Washington, 6-4, 6-1
Tom Brown, Jr., California, defeated Robert Kimbrell, Southern California, 6-3, 6-1
James Evert, Notre Dame, defeated Earl Bartlett, Tulane, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4

Semifinals

Francisco Segura defeated Earl Cochell, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0
Tom Brown, Jr. defeated James Evert, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4

Finals

Francisco Segura defeated Tom Brown, Jr., 6-3, 6-1, 6-3

Doubles

Quarterfinals

Cochell-Kimbrell, Southern Cal defeated Sackett-Schwab, California at L. A., 6-2, 7-5
Hickman-Driver, Texas, defeated Evert-Faught, Notre Dame, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3
Bartlett-Anderson, Tulane, defeated Fetre-Fram, California at L. A., 6-2, 6-3
Brown-Buttlimer, California, defeated Wasserman-Samson, Ohio State, 6-2, 6-2

Semifinals

Hickman-Driver defeated Cochell-Kimbrell, 6-3, 7-9, 6-2, 6-1
Brown-Buttlimer defeated Bartlett-Anderson, 8-6, 6-2, 6-1

Finals

Hickman-Driver defeated Brown-Buttlimer, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4, 7-9, 6-4
The point results for the Garland Bowl were as follows:

	1943	1942	Total to date
California	4	0	4
Miami	3	0	3
Notre Dame	1	0	1
Southern California	1	0	1
Stanford	1	1	2
Texas	0	11	11
Tulane	3	1	4
Tulane	1	1	2

The Tennis Committee recommends that the Intercollegiate Tennis Championships of the United States be held at Northwestern University, June 19th to June 24th, 1944.

PAUL BENNETT, Northwestern University,
Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

THE Twenty-Second Annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships were held at Northwestern University in Evanston on June 11 and 12. Despite the fact that many of the colleges and universities had early examinations, due to their accelerated academic programs, which prevented some of the competitors from being here, 135 men from thirty-nine colleges and universities were in attendance. It was a representative entry with practically every district in the United States sending its best available men.

The track meet was one of the most closely contested that we have had in a number of years. The University of Southern California and the University of California ably upheld the prestige of the Pacific Coast, while Rice Institute was a close contender from the Southwest, with New York University's fine team representing the East, and the Uni-

versity of Minnesota representing the Big Ten. The point total was so close between these five teams that it was not until the final event that the winner was certain. The University of Southern California, with forty-six points, was the team champion for the tenth consecutive year. This victory was more remarkable, because, instead of the usual large team representing the University of Southern California, only four men composed the championship group this year. The great performances of Cliff Bourland and Jack Trout were the deciding factors in the championship going to Coach Dean Cromwell's team. The University of California was kept in the running by their great sprinter Hal Davis, who scored easy victories in both dash events. Their team total of thirty-nine points put them in second place. Rice Institute with their great hurdler William Cummins, who was also a double winner in the hurdle events, and Billy Christopher in the broad jump finished third with thirty-six points, while New York University and the University of Minnesota were fourth and fifth with thirty-two and thirty-one points respectively. Another feature of the meet was the showing of some of the smaller colleges. Lawrence College headed this list with sixteen points due to the fine running of James Fieweger. Of the thirty-nine schools entered, thirty-two won points.

A hot, driving wind that swept through the stadium on Saturday afternoon was detrimental to both the attendance and the contestants' performances. It worked more hardship on the track events than it did on the field events, where some remarkable performances were made. The best of these was probably the jumping of Fred Sheffield, a freshman from the University of Utah, who cleared 6' 8" in the high jump.

The team scores were as follows:

Team Scores

Univ. of Southern California	46	Univ. of Missouri	10
Univ. of California	39	Univ. of Utah	10
The Rice Institute	36	Fresno State College	8
New York University	33	Oregon State College	8
Univ. of Minnesota	31	U. S. Naval Academy	8
Univ. of Nebraska	19	University of Wisconsin	8
Univ. of Illinois	18	Ohio State University	6
Univ. of Washington	17	Western Illinois	
Lawrence College	16	State Teachers College	4
Univ. of Michigan	16	Miami University (Ohio)	4
Univ. of Texas	16	Univ. of Colorado	2
Michigan State College	14	Cornell College	2
Iowa State College	12	Kansas State College	2
University of Notre Dame	12	Univ. of Oklahoma	1
Stanford University	12	Prairie View College	1
Dartmouth College	10	Univ. of Virginia	1
Fordham University	10		

No formal meeting of the Track and Field Committee was held, but representatives from all districts were present at an informal meeting and discussion. It was their feeling that track and field athletics were very important in the program of physical hardening for college and university students and that the sport should be definitely continued. It was also the consensus of the men at this discussion that the meet should be held again this year.

Following the usual custom, an All-American College Track and Field Team was selected after the meet. Marks made during the year were taken into consideration, and the nominations were made by the track and field representatives from the various districts. The following men were honored by the committee:

100-Yard Dash

Hal Davis U. of California
Jack Trout U. So. Calif.
James Metcalf Oklahoma A & M

220-Yard Dash

Hal Davis U. of California
Harvey Kelsey Princeton U.
Joe Shy U. of Missouri

High Hurdles

William Cummins Rice Inst.
Ralph Tate Oklahoma A & M
Douglas Jacques U. of Texas

Low Hurdles

William Cummins Rice Inst.
James Fieweger Lawrence Col.
Maurice Alexander U. of Missouri

440-Yard Run

Cliff Bourland U. of So. Calif.
Robert Kelley U. of Illinois
John Fulton Stanford Univ.

880-Yard Run

Joseph Nowicki Fordham Univ.
Robert Ufer U. of Michigan
Ralph Pohland U. of Minnesota

Mile Run

Donald Burnham Dartmouth Col.
Fred Dixon New York Univ.
Ralph Dewey U. of California

Broad Jump

Billy Christopher Rice Inst.
Ralph Tate Oklahoma A & M
Dallas Dupre Ohio State

KENNETH L. WILSON, Northwestern University,
Chairman.

Two-Mile Run

Jerry Thompson Texas Univ.
Olin Hunter U. of Notre Dame
Clarence Dunn U. of Illinois

High Jump

Pete Watkins Texas A & M
Fred Sheffield U. of Utah
Willard Fulton Stanford Univ.

Shot Put

Elmer Auslicker U. of Missouri
Bernard Mayer New York Univ.
James Delaney U. of Notre Dame

Discus Throw

Howard Debus U. of Nebr.
Fortune Gordien U. of Minn.
Richard Yantis U. of Wash.

Javelin Throw

George Gast Iowa State Col.
Howard Debus U. of Nebr.
John Henderson Texas A & M

Hammer Throw

William Fisher Harvard U.
Robert Dodge U. of Maine
Duke Dent Colorado Aggies

Pole Vault

Richmond Morecom U. of N. H.
Jack DeField U. of Minn.
Billy Moore Drake Univ.

INASMUCH as the rules of competition for all sports have been "frozen" for the duration and the number of inter-

collegiate wrestling meets held during the past year has been less than 50 per cent of normal, the Wrestling Rules Committee has only a very brief report to make.

All institutions which have previously shown interest in our annual wrestling tournament were canvassed to ascertain the number of institutions that would be able to participate in the annual meet, if held, and to determine whether or not a sufficient number of competitors could be secured to make a successful meet. With the results of this survey before them, a large majority of the Wrestling Rules Committee voted against undertaking an annual meet in 1943. A similar poll and vote of the committee will be taken for the coming year, but it is the opinion of your chairman that less interest will be shown than a year ago, and that it is unlikely a successful annual meet can be held until after the war is over.

The Intercollegiate Conference (Big Ten) and the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, especially the former, held quite successful championship meets, but so far as the writer is aware, no other intercollegiate association undertook to hold a championship meet in 1943.

Reports indicate that a substantial majority of former and more prominent wrestling coaches is in the service which accounts, to a very considerable extent, for the lack of interest in our annual meet. Many of these coaches are now teaching army and navy trainees the technique of wrestling, jiu jitsu, etc.

No meetings of the Wrestling Rules Committee have been held during the past year, all necessary business having been conducted by correspondence. The annual wrestling Guide is being published as usual but in somewhat abbreviated form.

Officers responsible for the formulation of physical training programs for the armed forces believe that wrestling constitutes an important part of a well-rounded educational and conditioning program. A very large number of army and navy trainees is being taught wrestling technique. Reports from many wrestling coaches now in the service indicate marked interest in the sport on the part of trainees and it is their opinion that there will be a tremendous increase in interest in intercollegiate and interscholastic wrestling after the war.

R. G. CLAPP, M.D., University of Nebraska,
Chairman.

NOTE: During the year 1943, national championships have been held in basketball, boxing, swimming, track and field, golf and tennis. The financial statements of the championships appear in Appendix I.

APPENDIX I

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF TOURNAMENTS AND TREASURER'S REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1943 BASKETBALL PLAY OFFS AND FINAL GAME

Western Division

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri
March 26 and 27, 1943

Receipts

Ticket Sales	
9,088 @ .60, \$1.12, \$1.68	\$ 9,303.49
Program Receipts	94.34
Federal and State Taxes Collected	1,142.15
Other Income	85.00
Total Receipts	\$11,554.48

Disbursements:

Publicity Posters	\$ 17.34
Postage, Telephone Tolls and Telegrams	20.47
Other Advertising	65.50
Clerical Expenses	8.15
Bards	274.29
Ted O'Sullivan, Referee, Fee	100.00
Ted O'Sullivan, Expenses	35.00
Abb Curtis, Referee, Fee	100.00
Abb Curtis, Expenses	16.81
J. S. Doubenmeir, Referee, Fee	100.00
J. S. Doubenmeir, Expenses	110.72
Lloyd Leith, Referee, Fee	50.00
Lloyd Leith, Expenses	255.69
H. V. Selvidge, Scorer, Fee	20.00
Don Caps, Timer, Fee	20.00
Roy A. Watkins, Checker, Fee	20.00
G. V. Bourrette, Announcer, Fee	20.00
Travel Expenses of Games	
Committee Members	136.14
Guarantee and Travel Expenses	
University of Oklahoma	527.16
University of Texas	1,154.80
University of Washington	2,257.62
University of Wyoming	1,310.16
Equipment - Basketballs	50.00
Buildings and Grounds	1,886.70
Program Expense	71.00
Federal and State Taxes	1,142.15

Total Disbursements	10,838.53
Net Receipts to H. G. Olsen, Chairman Tournament Committee	\$ 715.95

Eastern Division Play-off and Final Game
Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 24, 25 and 30, 1943

Receipts:

(Gross Including Federal Admissions Tax)	
Wednesday, March 24	\$17,064.52
Thursday, March 25	12,707.07
Tuesday, March 30	14,061.67
Total Receipts	\$43,833.26

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:	
Cards	\$ 7.50
Duplicating Department, N. Y. University	11.54
Roof and Marquee Signs	228.00
Display Cards, House Frames	54.00
Stencils, Postage and Services	300.00
Press Luncheon	130.00
Phones and Messenger Service	33.00
George Shiebler, Personal Expenses —	
Publicity	23.88
George Shiebler, Fee — Publicity Service...	100.00
Ticket and Administration Expense:	
Telephone and Telegrams	16.18
Ticket Sellers Including Advance Sale	604.39
Ticket Takers, Watchmen	350.90
Printing Tickets	342.00
Games Committee and Officials' Expenses:	
H. G. Olsen, Railroad, Hotel, etc.	258.52
C. S. Edmundson, Railroad, Hotel, etc.	159.61
J. W. St. Clair, Railroad, Hotel, etc.	130.00
A. B. Nixon, Luncheon for Drawings	6.25
Clock Official	24.00
Pat Kennedy, Referee, 3 games at \$30.00	90.00
Harry Litwack, Referee, 1 game	
and Expenses	30.00
J. P. Nucatola, Referee, 2 games	60.00
J. Meyer, Referee, 1 game	30.00
J. Burns, Referee, 2 games	60.00
M. W. Begovich, Referee, 1 game	30.00
W. C. Solodare, Referee, 2 games	60.00
Game Expense:	
112 Bulova Watches and Engraving	\$ 2,058.56
Four Team Prizes	168.12
Basketballs	40.14
Public Address System	75.00
Preparation and Cleaning	807.70
Spotlight	30.00
Signs, Phones, Special Services and	
General Expense	
Madison Square Garden Corporation, (50%	
of net exclusive of cost of prizes)	13,227.48
Boys on Gate Lists, Checking, etc.	106.00
Lavatory Attendants	82.50
Footmen	5.00
Night Timekeeper	18.21
Spotlight Operator	9.00
Tickets	45.00

Ushers and Directors	420.29
Special Police	45.56
Special Force Supervisor	3.01
Payroll Taxes	14.00
Federal Admissions Taxes	4,401.30
Federal Admissions Taxes on	
Complimentary Tickets	55.87
N. Y. City Gross Receipts Tax	19.72
Guarantees:	
University of Wyoming	1,987.87
DePaul University	1,765.75
Georgetown University	1,120.60
Dartmouth College	71.08
N. Y. University	302.00
Aberdeen Service Team	500.00
Coast Guard Service Team	500.00
Public Liability Insurance	25.00
Compensation Insurance	79.47
Physicians	5.00
George Sullivan, Announcer	50.00
Organist	41.25
Gustave Steiger, Statistic	31.10
C. Wergeles, Press Steward	45.00
George Coleman, Scorer	20.00
Paul Taylor, Lockers	27.50

Total Disbursements **\$2,832.35**

Net Receipts **\$11,000.91**

Net Receipts to H. G. Olsen, Chairman

By Check

Note: Over payment of check .40

Owed for Ticket and Tax Accounts to be

Deducted from their Share of Net:

Georgetown University	161.00
DePaul University	9.80
University of Wyoming	27.75

Total Deductions **198.55**

Summary

Receipts:

Gross Receipts, Eastern Play-off	
and Final Game	\$43,833.26
Gross Receipts, Western Play-off	11,554.48
Total Receipts	55,387.74

Disbursements:

Eastern Play-off and Final Game	\$32,832.35
Western Play-off	10,838.53
General Administrative Expenses	1,318.62
Owed for Ticket and Tax Accounts,	
Georgetown, DePaul and Wyoming	198.55
Total Disbursements	\$45,187.85
Net Receipts	\$10,199.89
Total Net Receipts to N.C.A.A. Treasurer	\$10,200.29
(over payment of .40)	

Distribution of Net Receipts		
Net Receipts as Above	10,200.29	
10 per cent of Net Receipts to N.C.A.A.		1,020.00
50 per cent of Balance to N.C.A.A.		4,500.15
Balance Pro-Rated to Competing Teams		
2/18 to University of Texas		510.02
2/18 to University of Washington		510.02
2/18 to University of Oklahoma		510.02
2/18 to DePaul University less		
less \$9.00 due on ticket accts.		500.42
2/18 to Dartmouth College		510.02
2/18 to New York University		510.02
2/18 to Georgetown University --		
less \$161.00 due on tickets		804.01
2/18 to University of Wyoming		
less \$27.75 due on tickets		787.26
		\$ 4,391.79
Total to N.C.A.A.	5,010.15	
Balance in N.C.A.A. Account. Amount		
Deducted from Georgetown, DePaul		
and Wyoming	198.35	
Note: This Balance to be Distributed		
to Competing Teams.		
Overpayment to N.C.A.A.	.40	

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS
University of Wisconsin, March 25, 26 and 27, 1943

Receipts:

Ticket Sales:		
1,850 @ \$1.36		\$1,246.88
1,429 @ 1.18		1,686.07
3,301 @ .90		2,970.90
5,453 @ .68		3,708.04
3,113 @ .45		1,400.85
Total Ticket Sales	\$11,552.74	
Federal Tax Collected	1,309.08	
Entry Fees	75.00	
Program Receipts	800.40	
Other Income	1.48	
Total Receipts	13,741.70	

Disbursements

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	\$	46.50
Announcements		75.00
Publicity Folders and Posters		100.00
Other Advertising		114.34
Supplies		65.00
Clerical Expense		25.00
Postage		43.67
Telephone and Telegraph		638.61
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.)		171.41
Printing Tickets		288.50
Commissions (Tickets)		8.60
Ticket Sellers and Takers		
Bank Charges		

Officials Fees and Expenses

John O'Donnell	167.75
Joe McGuigan	214.83
DeWitt Portal	211.30
Eddie LaFond	294.08
Timers	20.00
Travel Expenses of Games Committee	
Members	
Dr. Carl P. Schott	154.01
Lt. T. M. Carruthers	10.04
Lt. Comdr. John Merriman	164.92
Guy M. Sundt	20.00
Awards	31.08
Equipment	301.29
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	124.29
Training Room (Salaries, Laundry	
and Supplies)	20.00
Public Address	25.59
Buildings and Grounds Expense (Supplies,	
Labor and Bldg. Corp. Charge)	1,310.07
Police and Ushers	172.50
Program Expense: Printing and	
Sellers Commissions	612.18
Federal and State Taxes	1,398.05
Total Disbursements	7,192.55
Net Receipts	\$ 6,609.15

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts as Above	6,609.15
Travel Expenses to Competitors	3,946.08
10 per cent of Net Receipts to N.C.A.A.	660.92
Balance to N.C.A.A.	2,002.15
50 per cent of Balance Allocated	
to Competing Teams	
Fresno State College (2/39)	51.32
Indiana Teachers, Indiana, Pa. (1/39)	25.66
Kirtland Field, Albuquerque, N.M. (5/39)	128.30
Miami University, Coral Gables, Fla	
(2/39)	51.32
Michigan State College (5/39)	128.30
Pennsylvania State College (5/39)	128.30
Purdue University (2/39)	51.32
San Jose State College (1/39)	25.66
Superior Teachers College (2/39)	51.32
Wabash College (1/39)	25.66
Virginia University (3/39)	76.98
Washington State College (2/39)	51.32
University of Wisconsin (8/39)	205.38
50 per cent of Balance to N.C.A.A.	1,001.07
	6,609.15

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS
Olympia Fields Country Club, June 22, 23 and 30, 1943

Receipts:

Entry Fees	\$	285.00
Total Receipts		285.00

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	12 50
Supplies	25 00
Clerical Expense	30 00
Postage	35 00
Telephone and Telegraph	18 25
Committee Meetings, Press, etc.	15 00
Engraving Scrolls	8 50
Badges, Contestants, Officials, Press	35 00
Official Scorer (Kimmel)	8 00
Ca Idymaster	16 75
Greenskeeper and Locker Room Service	10 00
Awards, Scrolls	
Express, Engraving and Insurance	
Charges of Maxwell Cup and Evans Bowl	38 25
Total Disbursements	285.00

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1943 SWIMMING MEET Ohio State University, March 26 and 27, 1943

Receipts:

Ticket Sales:	
383 @ 4365	\$167.18
185 @ 1 0981	202 77
403 @ .873	351 81
624 @ .6696	411.69
Total Ticket Sales	\$ 1,133.35
Federal Tax Collected	182.47
State Tax Collected	35 07
Entry Fees	160 00
Program Receipts	1 50
Other Income	
Total Receipts	\$ 1,529.69

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	\$ 27.10
Announcements	16.27
Supplies	15 00
Clerical Expense	5.88
Postage	9 80
Telephone and Telegraph	26 00
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.)	2 96
Printing Tickets	190.90
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	14 28
Bank Charges	11 00
Awards (Plaques and Medals)	11.20
Equipment (Stop Watches Synchronized)	19 00
Public Address	66 72
Buildings — Labor	167 54
Police and Ushers	
Program Expense, Sellers' Commissions,	
Printing	
Federal and State Taxes	

Signs

Signs	10 00
Total Disbursements	719.39
Net Receipts	\$ 810.30
Distribution of Net Receipts	
Pro-Rated to Competitors	729 27
10 per cent to N.C.A.A.	81 03
	\$ 810.30

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois June 21-26, 1943

Receipts:

Admissions at Gate	\$ 786 95
Entry Fees	267 00
Sale of Programs	18.14
Advertising in Programs	245 24
Sale of Used Tennis Balls	75 00
Total Receipts	\$ 1,394.33

Disbursements:

Publicity Announcements and Draw Sheets	\$ 94 25
Postage	8 19
Dinner for Players	108 79
Tickets and Press Passes	16 85
Ticket Sellers, Takers, Guards and Ball Boys	107 48
Officials Expenses	12 00
Awards (Medals, Prizes and Engraving of Bowl)	137 53
Equipment: 45 Dozen Tennis Balls	184 50
Badges for Officials	15 13
Buildings and Grounds Expense:	
Sign for Fence, Tent for Press	59 00
Set-up of Bleachers and Labor	419 31
Federal Tax on Admissions	71 45
Total Disbursements	\$ 1,229.60
Net Receipts	\$ 164.73

Distribution of Net Receipts: 100 per cent to N.C.A.A.

\$ 164.73

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, June 11-12, 1943

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	
303 @ \$1.55	\$ 468.45

1047 @ 1.10	1,151.70
382 @ .50	191.00
430 @ .25	107.50
227 @ .50	113.50
Total Ticket Sales	\$ 2,212.15
Program Sales	109.60
Total Receipts	\$ 2,321.75

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	72.25
Publicity Expense	50.00
Other Advertising (Al Holden—Publicity)	
Miscellaneous Expense (Telegrams, Long Distance, Postage, etc.)	90.00
Supplies	24.11
Meeting (Coaches Dinner)	64.00
Programs	118.00
Printing Tickets	89.50
Ticket Sellers, Ushers, Gatemen	181.00
Officials Fees and Expenses	50.00
Awards	28.46
Equipment (Numbers for Competitors)	3.57
Public Address System	80.00
Motion Pictures	20.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	272.13
Liability Insurance on Spectators	1.01
Federal and State Taxes	262.05
Total Disbursements	1,441.83

Net Receipts \$ 879.92

Distribution of Net Receipts	175.98
20 per cent to N.C.A.A.A.	703.94
Pro-Rated to Competitors	
	\$ 879.92

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1942-1943

RECEIPTS

Sources	1942	1943
Balance on Hand	\$12,616.37	\$11,049.30
Dues	5,065.00	5,585.00
Meets and Tournaments — Net Receipts		
Basketball	1,361.85	10,200.29
Repayment of 1941 Tournament Loan	675.00	
Concessions from 1942 Tournament		250.00
Boxing	121.54	2,761.09
Cross Country	0.00	0.00
Fencing	16.77	0.00
Repayment of balance of advance to John Huffman	2.57	
Repayment of balance of advance to Dr. Riebel	15.48	
Golf	0.00	0.00
Gymnastics	0.00	0.00
Swimming	121.80	81.13
Tennis	121.47	21.00
Track and Field	350.23	90.00
Wrestling	100.00	0.00
*Received and deposited after November 30.		
Royalties from Publications		
Basketball Rules	950.57	1,188.84
Football Rules	0.00	1,277.90
Six Man Football	40.00	0.00
Other Royalties		1,066.84
Handbook on Injuries	6.50	1.30
Interest on Savings Account	48.25	45.31
Total Receipts for the Year	\$ 9,024.03	\$22,949.60
Total Receipts and Balance	\$21,640.40	\$33,998.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Rules Committee		
Basketball	770.40	190.02
Tournament Loan for 1942	300.00	
Tournament Loan Made in 1941	675.00	
Pro-rated to Competitors on 1942 Tournament		455.34
Pro-rated to Competitors on 1943 Tournament		4,391.79
Boxing	0.00	0.00
Pro-rated to Competitors on 1943 Tournament		1,000.74
Fencing	0.00	0.00
Football	950.57	0.00
Golf	0.00	0.00
1942 Golf Tournament Deficit		410.34
Engraving of Golf Trophy		12.50
Gymnastics	0.00	0.00

Ice Hockey	159.84	5.20
Soccer	0.00	0.00
Swimming	460.61	25.00
Tennis	0.00	0.00
Track	0.00	0.00
Wrestling	296.78	23.03
Other Committees		
Executive	1,196.08	369.77
Small College	66.00	5.00
General Expenses		
President's Office	168.50	0.00
Secretary Treasurer	500.00	500.00
Clerical and Stenographic	316.00	300.00
Convention	463.99	492.65
Dues:		
U. S. of America Sports Fed. (2 years)	0.00	900.00
American Council on Education	100.00	100.00
Sportsmanship Brotherhood	10.00	0.00
Printing	948.67	646.23
Supplies	44.67	43.54
Postage	90.86	88.90
Telegrams	10.95	34.28
Telephone	4.15	29.29
Express Charges	4.43	0.00
Bank Exchange	8.52	0.00
Premium on Fidelity Bond	25.00	25.00
Auditing Expense	130.00	0.00
Vice-President's Expense	7.20	0.00
Rental on Safety Deposit Box	4.00	5.00
Multigraphing and Mimeographing	24.50	23.52
Other Expenses		
Traveling:		
John L. Griffith (Track Meet)	58.14	
P. O. Badger (Basketball Play-Offs)	91.42	
Asa Bushnell (Trip to Washington)		23.99
T. J. Davies (Trip to Washington)		65.89
Asa Bushnell (Trip to Washington)		23.16
Philip O. Badger		165.46
(3 Trips to Washington)		11.36
John L. Griffith (to Boxing Tournament)		
John L. Griffith		60.06
(to Col. Physical Ed. Meeting)		
George L. Rider		14.25
(to Col. Physical Ed. Meeting)		
Track Meet Deficit	1,287.72	
Basketball Coaches Assn., Research	1,090.00	
Injury Damages, Basketball Tournament	250.00	
Attorney's Fee, Basketball Tournament	100.00	
Track Meet Film	80.00	
Purchased U. S. Treasury Bonds		4,001.32
Total Disbursements	10,591.10	14,444.32
Balance on Hand, November 30	\$11,049.30	\$19,554.68

Assets Consist of:

Cash on Deposit with:	
The Northern Trust Company, Chicago	\$10,542.72
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Middletown, Connecticut	3,011.86
U. S. Treasury Bonds	4,000.00
Total	\$27,554.58

John L. Griffith, Treasurer

We have examined the summary of cash receipts and disbursements of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the year ended November 30, 1943, have reviewed the recorded cash transactions of both the General and Olympic Funds of the Association for that period, and have inspected the securities held by those funds at November 30, 1943.

Cash receipts, representing the Association's share of the net proceeds from athletic events, were supported by detailed reports, signed by officials in charge of these events, accounting for such proceeds. The records of such transactions were not examined by us.

In our opinion, the foregoing summary of cash and securities, together with the summaries of cash receipts and disbursements of both the General and Olympic Funds, correctly reflect the cash and securities balances held by the Association at November 30, 1943, and the cash recorded as having been received and disbursed by it for the year ended that date.

Cash on deposit and securities owned by the Association at November 30, 1943, are summarized, by Funds, as follows:

General Fund:

Cash on deposit:	
The Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois	\$10,542.72
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Middletown, Connecticut	3,011.86
Securities owned:	
United States Government 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-53 — at face value and cost	4,000.00
Total General Fund	\$27,554.58

Olympic Fund:

Cash on deposit — The Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois	\$ 2,468.79
Securities owned:	
United States Savings Bonds, Series F, 2%, dated October 1, 1942, due October 1, 1954 — maturity value \$41,000.00; cost \$30,340.00; redemption value at November 30, 1943	\$10,422.00
Total Olympic Fund	32,890.79
Total	\$56,445.37

The securities were inspected by us and the cash on deposit was verified by certifications obtained from the depositories.
A summary of the cash receipts and disbursements of the Olympic Fund for the year ended November 30, 1942 and 1943, follows.

	1942	1943
Cash balance at beginning of the year	\$32,372.33	\$ 2,438.23
Cash receipts during the year --		
Interest earned	405.90	30.56
Total	\$32,778.23	2,468.79
Disbursements during the year -- cost of United States Savings Bonds, Series F, 2%, due October 1, 1954 -- maturity value, \$41,000.00	20,340.00	
Cash balance at end of the year	\$ 2,438.23	\$ 2,468.79

(Signed) George Rossetier & Company
Certified Public Accountants

APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the annual convention held in Detroit, December 30 and 31, 1941)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

DECLARATION OF SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS*

Intercollegiate athletics should be conducted upon sound principles and with a proper understanding of their relationship to the educa-

* During the two years since Article III was adopted and published, it has been increasingly evident that some informal explanation of the thinking of the Association which led to its adoption should be made available. It has seemed wise, too, in view of many requests for information to suggest in some cases to colleges and universities that they set up within their institutions to carry out the provisions of Article III. Therefore, this explanatory declaration has been added following the various sections. The Executive Committee will be glad to receive and consider comments on these notes, and any other suggestions which members of the Association may desire to make.

tional functioning of the college or university, in order to constitute an important and useful adjunct of undergraduate life and training. This Association believes that the minimum standards specified in this article are essential to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics upon sound principles.

SECTION 1. Amateurism. A college athlete should in all respects meet the Association's definition of an amateur sportsman: "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports primarily for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation."

The Association believes that the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents. Intentional violation by an athlete of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member is a violation of amateurism.

SECTION 2. Control of Athletics. The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall in the last analysis be exercised by the institution itself.

SECTION 3. Institutional Responsibility. The institution shall see to it that an athlete is both admitted to college on the same basis as any other student and observes and maintains the same academic standards.

SECTION 4. Aid for the Athlete.

a. In the award of student aid an athlete shall neither be favored nor discriminated against.

Note 1—Athletes should not be placed on a different basis from other students in the award of financial aid. In some quarters there has been a feeling that an athlete deserves, *ipso facto*, financial aid; in others that no greater proportion of athletes should receive such aid than the proportion of other members of the undergraduate body. The Association feels that the problem cannot properly be met on any such arbitrary basis. The purpose of all such aid is to enable students to receive the benefits of a complete college education. If a boy's need is established, he should be entitled to aid. On the other hand, if his financial status is such that he or his family can afford to pay for his college education, he should be required to do so. The Association recognizes that this is a problem in all institutional aid but believes that the same investigations and findings in each case should be made with respect to the athlete as with respect to any other undergraduate. Any other institutional point of view the Association believes both undemocratic and unprofessional.

b. Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students; this agency should give to the recipient a complete written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.

Note 1—Many instances have come to the attention of the Association of individuals, generally not officially connected with the institution, making promises with respect to financial aid to athletes. In many cases this has caused embarrassment to the institu-

tion's officials, and to the student who believed that such aid had been granted him officially by the institution. If all institutions adopt the practice of giving a written statement to the entering student, telling him exactly what aid is being given, much of this difficulty may be avoided. The carrying out of this provision will mean that the institution has a specific record of its obligation to the student, and that the student has a definite statement of the institution's obligation to him.

Note 2. The Association recognizes that the sources of funds available for financial aid to athletics must be carefully scrutinized and safeguarded to prevent abuses, but it further recognizes that modern institutional accounting practices often involve allocation or inclusion of athletic receipts or contributions from businesses or other organizations, for this purpose, within general institutional budgets. It makes arbitrary prohibitions on the use of funds from such sources impracticable.

The Association, in determining adherence to the standards specified in this article, may require complete information regarding the administration of student aid in any member institution.

Some of the factors that should be considered in order to secure acceptable safeguards for the institution and the athlete are:

- (1) Control and administration of such aid should be in the hands of the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students, and independent of the athlete, a part of the institution.
- (2) Athletic participation should not be a condition for such aid.
- (3) Awards of financial aid to athletes should be based on the same considerations as to need, etc., as govern such awards to all students.
- (4) Complete information regarding the award of such aid should be readily available to responsible persons and organizations. It has been found to be a desirable practice, to publish in the official student aid reports of the institutions the names of the recipients of such aid, with the terms and amounts of such awards.

c. No athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or other aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

Note 1—In some institutions aid has been granted to an athlete and subsequently taken away if, for one reason or another, the recipient fails to take part in the intercollegiate athletic program. The Association believes that this is unfair to the athlete and is a direct professionalizing influence in intercollegiate sport. A student should be free to make his contribution to athletics just as he is free to make any other extra-curricular contribution. If, however, for any reason he does not enter athletic competition, he still deserves his aid to the extent of the obligation incurred by the institution, provided he meets, in other respects, the requirements set up by the institution.

d. Financial aid extended to an athlete from any source other than (a) persons on whom he may be naturally dependent for support, or (b) the regularly constituted sources of such aid within his institution, shall be approved or disapproved, on the basis of need, by the regular agency established in his institution for the granting of aid to all students.

Note 1—The necessity for careful and reasonable administration

of this paragraph is fully recognized by the Association. There are, of course, many cases in which aid from outside sources is legitimate. Some of the factors that should be taken into consideration in this administration are:

- (1) The length of time the donor has known the recipient of such aid;
- (2) The interest which he has taken in the recipient during this time;
- (3) The understanding by the recipient of just what the aid involves and the reason for which it is given;
- (4) The protection of the recipient from sudden withdrawal of the aid;
- (5) The appropriateness of such aid from the standpoint of the institution.

The Association believes many of the difficulties arising under this paragraph can be solved if administrative officers, recipients and donors have a complete understanding of the problems involved.

e. The compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.

Note 1—This provision recognizes that an athlete should receive fair compensation for his services and that he should not receive more than fair compensation. The Association has found that, where athletes have jobs for which they do not give value received, a bad psychology is developed all along the line. The person giving the job feels that he is being "used" and is often unwilling to give any employment at all to college students after a bad experience with an athlete. The athlete feels just as definitely, if not as openly, that he is being paid for athletic participation in an indirect and shameful way. The Association makes the suggestion that, in order to carry out the provisions of this paragraph, institutions have jobs held by athletes handled by the same college agency that is responsible for jobs for all students. If this is done, it is possible for the institution to check with the employer to see that all undergraduates holding jobs are working for what they get. With the job set-up handled in this way, an athletic department is freed, on one hand, from the responsibility of a job program and is, on the other hand, completely free from legitimate criticism except as the institution's job program may be criticized.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Eligibility for Membership.

All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards, are eligible to membership in this Association.

SECTION 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership.

The members of this Association severally agree: (1) To supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the definition of amateurism, the principles of amateur sports, and the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in this constitution; (2) To establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

The constituted authorities of each institution shall determine for their institution the methods necessary to uphold the principles of amateurism and to make effectively operative the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in Article III of this constitution. The self-government of the constituent institutions shall not be interfered with or questioned, but membership in this Association may be terminated as herein provided.

SECTION 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

SECTION 4. Election to Membership.

(a) Active Membership. An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues. The secretary shall refer such application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located, who shall determine the scholastic standards of the applicant as indicated by the rating accorded the institution by the accepted accrediting agency covering that district. If the institution is not on such agency's accredited list, the vice-president shall so inform the secretary, and the application shall be disapproved and any dues paid refunded. If the institution is on such agency's accredited list it shall have satisfied the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards," and the vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant meets the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards." A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting shall be required for election to membership, provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district.

The votes of the member institutions shall be cast by the faculty athletic representative or the faculty athletic committee of the institution. In submitting such applications to vote, the vice-president shall call attention to the conditions and obligations of membership set out in Article IV, Section 2 of this constitution.

(b) Allied Membership. Athletic conferences all of whose members are active members of, or eligible for active membership in, this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote

of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council. The eligibility of any institution which is not an active member of this Association, but which is a member of a conference which holds or applies for allied membership, shall be determined as provided in subdivision (a) of this section.

(c) *Associate and Affiliated Membership.* Election to associate or affiliated membership shall be by majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council.

SECTION 5. *Annual Dues of Members.*

The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when all of its constituents are active members of this Association.

The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

No dues shall be required of affiliated members.

SECTION 6. *Termination of Membership.*

(a) The membership of any active member failing to maintain the acceptable scholastic and/or athletic standards required of applicants for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual convention, provided:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, not less than four months prior to the convention; (2) the Executive Committee approves the presentation of such motion to the convention; and (3) such notice is included in the official notice of the convention.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, or associate member failing to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be terminated.

ARTICLE V. ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. *Council.*

The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim between conventions shall be committed to a Council, which shall be elected at the annual convention of the Association for a term of one year. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts to be elected from the faculty.

(b) Seven members at large to be elected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer as ex-officio members.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the president may direct.

SECTION 2. *Executive Committee.*

An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual convention to serve for one year under the general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Council and is empowered to transact the business and direct the affairs of the Association, during the period between conventions. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and the Association at the annual convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the current fiscal year as soon as possible after the close of the business session of each annual convention. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual convention.

The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the convention, through the Council, nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Executive Committee by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual convention following his election.

SECTION 3. *Officers.*

(a) *Designation of Officers.*

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) *Election of Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

(c) *Duties of Officers.*

(1) *President.* The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the active members. The president shall call a meeting of the district vice-presidents immediately following their election at the annual convention and discuss their duties with them. In the

absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) *Vice-Presidents.* Each vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the provisions of this constitution may be referred. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants for membership within his district as provided in Article IV, Section 4 of this constitution, and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) *Secretary-Treasurer.* The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending November thirtieth, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual *Proceedings*. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

He shall present a proposed operating budget for the ensuing year at the business session of the annual convention for the information of the members and for purposes of general discussion. The Executive Committee shall adopt a budget for the then current fiscal year at its first meeting after the close of the business session of the convention.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. Annual Convention.

There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SECTION 2. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council, or by the president when requested in writing by ten or more active members.

SECTION 3. Quorum.

Thirty active members represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

SECTION 4. Representation at Meeting.

Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Members, as well as non-member institutions, are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SECTION 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates.

Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates present representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association takes a formal ballot, either written or viva voce, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. Nomination of Committees.

The Committee on Committees shall report to the annual convention nominees for the following committees:

(a) *Rules Committees:* (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basketball; (4) Swimming; (5) Boxing; (6) Track and Field; (7) Wrestling; (8) Hockey; (9) Fencing; (10) Gymnastics; (11) Lacrosse.

(b) *Other Committees:* (1) Publication; (2) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (3) Tennis; (4) Golf; (5) Small Colleges; (6) Eligibility; (7) Olympic Fund Committee; (8) Baseball.

SECTION 2. *Election of Committees.*

Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted at the business session of the annual convention. Other nominations may be made from the floor. In the event of a contest a formal ballot shall be taken (either written or viva voce as determined by the convention) as provided in Article VI, Section 5.

SECTION 3. *Reports of Committees.*

The chairman of each committee shall report annually to the Council in writing the activities of his committee during the year.

SECTION 4. *Publication of Rules.*

Rules of play prepared by any of the rules committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. Rules committees may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, arrange with other national organizations for the publication of joint rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

The executive regulations constitute a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution.

I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS (At Convention)

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS OR MEETS

SECTION 1. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee, if any, in the sport involved. The Rules Committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the tournament or meet.

In sports for which there is no rules committee appointed by this Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a committee appointed by the Association. Such committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the meet or tournament.

SECTION 2. *Eligibility.* The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

SECTION 3. *Limitation of Entries.* The tournament or meet committee conducting any National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament or meet may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such tournament or meet to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

SECTION 4. *Financial Reports.* Reports covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such meet or tournament and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the meet or tournament and that of the rules committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

SECTION 5. *Distribution of Receipts.* The income from championship meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(1) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(2) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision 1) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(3) The balance of net receipts, up to the amount of the traveling expenses of competitors, may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(4) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

a. To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

b. If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 6. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the meet.

SECTION 7. Fees of Allied Members. Institutions which are not active members, but which are members of conferences which are allied members, shall pay to the treasury of the Association an entry fee of \$10.00 for one or more entries in any national meet or tournament conducted by this Association.

III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

SECTION 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

SECTION 3. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

(a) **Rules Committee Expenses.** The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national championship or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national championship meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) **Olympic Committee Expenses.** The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

(c) **Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.**

To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.